# Bombay Gazette.

*Published Twice a Week*—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI. | SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1835. | [ No. 2,510.


## ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE.

A Large commodious and substantially built Dwelling House, with two Wells, Ground, Stabling, and appurtenances, situated near the verge of the Esplanade, in Jamboolwaddy, commonly called "Cardiff Castle," belonging to the Estate of the Late Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE LLEWELLIN, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. FERRAR, at a monthly rent of 100 Rs. Any person or persons wishing to purchase the same, are requested to apply to Mr. GILDER, or SUCCARAM KESSOW BHANDAREE, at the Gazette Office, in Nesbit Lane, within the Fort, where a plan of the premises may be seen, and every information and further settlement afforded, and effected.

*Bombay, 15th August,* 1835.

---

[ જાહેર ખબર *

વેચવાનુંછે *

કિ ખોરેલી જગાનું અને પકી બાંધણીનું રેવાનું ઘર તેહનાં બે કુવા તથા લોકિ ઝાડ તથા તેહને લગતો તબેલો તથા બીજું જેકાંઈ કિ તે સાથે વેચવા નુછે * કિ ગીલકત જંબુક વાડીઓ કાંપનાં ગેદાનનાં નાકાંપર જેહને કાર ડીઝ કેસાશ હલ કરીને કેહછે તે મરનાર લપ્ટનેનટ કાલીનલ જારજ લુવેલીન વાલીછે * કિમ્મે કાલગો ગીશતર પ્રેરાર રેહેછે અને આશ કિમતાં ૩૧૦૦) લાકુ આપેછે * કરક ધણી અથવા માણીઓ જે કિ ગીલકત ખરીદ કરવા ચાહતા હોકિ તેણાંઓકિ કુરપા કરીને ગીશતર શી ગીલડરને અથવા શખ્સ કેરાવ લંડારાને નેચણીટ લેનગો ગેજેટ આપીશ અમે પુછવુંકે તાંહાં કિ ગીલકતનો નમુનો જોવાગો આવસે અને જે કાંઇ પુછસે તેહની શંભજંન પાડસે અને બીજું શબલું કિવીસે ટીક પંણ કરસે *

શ્રી મુમબઇ જી તા ૧૨ મી આગાસટ ૧૮૩૫

---

## BOOK-BINDING, &c., &c.

SUCCARAM KESSOW BHANDAREE, begs leave most respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the public that he has established a Book-binding Department, in a room of the House, in which is the *Bombay Gazette Office*, and engaged Mr. W. WAKEFIELD from Madras, and lately employed in Mr. Malvery's Library, for the purpose: where Regimental Blank books, Albums and Scrap Books will be made to order, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, Card, and Spectacle cases, &c. &c. will be neatly and promptly executed, on moderate terms.

All orders addressed to S. K. B. to be left at the Gazette Office, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B. Europe materials are used for Binding the Books, and composition applied, to prevent the insects from destroying them.

*Nesbit Lane, Fort, 15th August,* 1835.

---

## BILLS ON LONDON.

A Few Bills drawn and guaranteed by the Royal Bank of Scotland, at 30 days sight, on COUTTS and Co. of London, are for sale at the Office of the undersigned, in sets of £ 150, £ 200, £ 300, £ 400 and £ 500, at the exchange of 1*s.* 10*d.* per Bombay Rupee; from parties at outstations, remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

*Bombay, 15th August,* 1835.

---

## TO BE LET.

A well known airy residence called Fox Hall, lately in the occupation of G. L. Elliott, Esq.

Do. of Wm. Fenwick, Esq.

Apply to JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

*Bombay, 15th August,* 1835.

---

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. „ 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance,..... „ 2
Bills of Exchange, per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....„ 2
Bills of Lading..... .....„ 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....„ 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *15th August,* 1835.

---

## NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that all officers, whenever it may be necessary for them to quit their stations on sick certificate, shall invariably state in their applications, the period for which they require leave from their stations, even when they may be compelled to quit them before obtaining the sanction of government to the measure.

Medical officers under this presidency, employed in civil situations, shall transmit their applications for leave, whether on private affairs, or sick certificate, through the superintending surgeon of the division, who will forward them through the medical board to government; and those authorities will state their opinion, in each case, whether the absence being of short duration, an arrangement for the discharge of the duties of the absentee can be made in the division, or whether further provision for that end is required.

*By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,*
C. NORRIS,
*Chief Secy. to Govt.*

*Bombay Castle, 5th August,* 1835.

---

## GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 4th August,* 1835.

No. 383 of 1835.—The following alterations and promotions are made:—

*Infantry.*

*Adjustment of rank.*

Lieutenant colonel James Livingston, struck off the army list from the 19th April 1831, prior to his promotion on the 9th June 1833, his commission of lieutenant colonel to be cancelled, and lieutenant colonel R. Campbell to take rank, *vice* Sykes retired.—*Date of rank.* 9th June 1833.

Lieutenant colonel J. Barclay to take rank, *vice* Dunsterville deceased,—8th July do.

Lieutenant colonel C. B. James to take rank, *vice* Pearson deceased.—10th do. do.

Lieutenant colonel J. H. Dunsterville to take rank, *vice* Fleming retired.—4th Nov. do.

*Promotion.*

Senior major C. Payne to be lieutenant colonel, *vice* Wilson deceased.—8th July 1833.

*3rd regiment native infantry.*

*Adjustment of rank.*

Major G. Taylor, captain W. A. Wroughton and lieutenant A. M. Haselwood to take rank, in succession to James promoted.—10th July 1833.

*12th regiment native infantry.*

*Adjustment of rank.*

Major T. Roe, and captain S. Hennell to take rank, in succession to Dunsterville promoted.—*Date of rank.* 5th Novr. 1833.

Lieutenant W. J. Eastwick, admitted on the effective strength from the 4th November 1833, *vice* Hennell promoted.

*16th regiment native infantry.*

*Promotion.*

Captain F. M. Iredell to be major, lieutenant B. Crispin to be captain, and ensign E. P. Lynch to be lieutenant, in succession to Payne promoted.—13th July 1834.

Senior unposted ensign Henry Joseph Pelly to rank from the 14th July 1835, and to be posted to the 16th regiment native infantry, *vice* Lynch promoted.

*18th regiment native infantry.*

Captain Robert Hurle (deceased) to be major, *vice* Livingston, struck off the army list.—20th April 1831.

*Adjustment of rank.*

Captain J. S. Jameson, and lieutenant F. Westbrook to take rank, in succession to Hurle promoted.—Do. do.

Major G. Moore, captain H. James and lieutenant D. Davids on to take rank, in succession to Hurle deceased.—19th August 1831.

Lieutenant R. Wallace to take rank, *vice* Curtis deceased,—18th Jany. 1833.

*21st regiment native infantry.*

*Adjustment of rank.*

Major R. W. Gillum, (retired) and captain V. F. Kennett to take rank, in succession to Campbell promoted.—9th June 1833.

Lieutenant E. W. C. Parry, (deceased,) admitted on the effective strength from the 9th June 1833, *vice* Kennett promoted.

*24th regiment native infantry.*

Major T. D. Morris, (deceased) captain C. Denton, and lieutenant H. C. Jones to take rank, in succession to Barclay promoted.—8th July 1833.

No. 384 of 1835.—The following promotions and appointments are made in the medical department of the army, consequent upon the retirement of senior member of the medical board V. C. Kemball esq., on the 1st of May last:—

2nd member J. G. Moyle esq. to be 1st member.
3rd member J. Orton esq. to be 2nd member.
Superintending surgeon, and acting 3rd member G. Smyttan esq. to be 3rd member.
Senior surgeon R. H. Kennedy M. D. to be superintending surgeon upon the establishment.
Senior assistant surgeon J. A. Sinclair, to be surgeon *vice* Kemball retired.

The following temporary arrangements are made, during the absence of 1st member of the medical board J. G. Moyle esq. and superintending surgeon R. H. Kennedy, M. D. on sick certificate at the Cape of Good Hope.

Superintending surgeon T. P. Weekes, to act as 3rd member of the medical board, during the absence of surgeon Moyle.

Surgeon G. A. Stuart, to act as superintending surgeon, during the absence of surgeon R. H. Kennedy, M. D.

No. 385 of 1835.—The following appointment is made:

Captain V. F. Kennett, of the 21st regiment native infantry, to be aid-de-camp to brigadier general Salter commanding northern division of the army, from the 6th ultimo.

No. 386 of 1835.—The following appointment is made:

*Ordnance Department.*

Serjeant W. Dick, line serjeant at Ahmedabad, to be subconductor, *vice* Hills deceased.—*Date of appointment.* 25th July 1835.

No. 387 of 1835.—In conformity with the principle established by general order No. 72, dated the 5th of February last, the following appointments are made:

Captain J. Forbes, of the 20th regiment native infantry, to be a brigade major on the establishment, *vice* Urquhart deceased, 19th July 1835.

Lieutenant R. St. John, of the European regiment, to act as brigade major at Poona, from the 19th ultimo.

*Bombay Castle, 7th August.* 1835.

No. 388 of 1835.—Lieutenant D. C. F. Scott, of the 3rd regiment light cavalry, is allowed leave of absence for a period of two years, to proceed to New South Wales, for the benefit of his health.

*Bombay Castle, 8th August,* 1835.

No. 389 of 1835.—Ensign G. T. Pogson, of the 5th regiment native infantry is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

*Bombay Castle, 10th August,* 1835.

No. 390 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the head quarters of the northern division of the army, be established and continued at Deesa, until the season will admit of the brigadier general commanding that division, proceeding to Ahmedabad.

*Bombay Castle, 11th August,* 1835.

No. 391 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in all cartridges for salutes, or morning or evening guns, the quantity of powder is to be restricted to one fourth of the weight of the shot for brass, and one third for iron guns, and which it is to be observed includes powder for priming.

The use of wads is prohibited, for firing the morning and evening guns, and for salutes.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
*Secy. to Govt.*

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 7th August,* 1835.

No. 43 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction an extra allowance of rupees (50) fifty per mensem to Mr. Shipmen appointed to the office of Mate, to have effect from the 1st ultimo.

*Bombay Castle, 10th August,* 1835.

No. 44 of 1835.—Captain R. Cogan is permitted to resign his appointment as controller of the dock yards, from the 1st proximo, preparatory to his proceeding to England under the furlough granted him in general order No. 30, dated the 22nd ultimo.

*By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
*Secy. to Govt.*

### *CIVIL APPOINTMENTS,* &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 8th August,* 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. J. A. Dunlop, of the civil service, to proceed to the Deckan, on private affairs.

### ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 10th August,* 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit the reverend John Stevenson, junior minister of St. Andrew's church, to proceed to the Deckan, on sick certificate, his leave commencing from the 6th instant.

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 11th August,* 1835.

Mr. James Erskine, assistant to the political commissioner for Guzerat, is permitted to visit Madras on urgent private affairs, for a period of three months, under the absentee regulations.

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 11th August,* 1835.

Mr. G. L. Elliot, judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, received charge of the Adawlut of the zillah of Ahmednuggur from Mr. Glass, on the 3rd instant.

*By order of the Right Honble the Governor in Council.*
C. NORRIS.
*Chief Secy. to Govt.*

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

*Bombay, Castle, 10th August,* 1835.

Mr. A. Elphinston, acting collector of Rutnageeree, is permitted to proceed into the districts, on deputation, from the 18th ultimo.

Mr. G. L. Farrant, acting second assistant to the principal collector of Dharwar, is to be placed in permanent charge of the talooks of Nowlgoond and Dumul.

Mr. R. Spooner, acting second assistant to the collector of Rutnageeree, is placed in permanent charge of the districts of Unjunwell and Soowurndroog, from the date of his arrival at Bankote.

Mr. W. S. Boyd, collector of Candeish, proceeded on duty, with the sanction of Government, into the district of Challeesgaon, on the 11th ultimo, and is permitted to take one of his assistants with him, on deputation.

*Bombay Castle, 11th August,* 1835.

Mr. C. G. Prendergast, assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, is permitted to draw deputation allowance for the period exceeding the regulated four months, during which he was employed in the Puranteje purgunnah.

Mr. E. M. Suart, assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, has proceeded on deputation, into the Peranteje purgunnah.

*Bombay Castle, 12th August,* 1835.

Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft, first assistant to the principal collector of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed from Belgaum to Dharwar for the benefit of his health.

Mr. G. L. Farrant, acting second assistant to the principal collector of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Belgaum, for the benefit of his health.

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE—MINT.

*Bombay Castle, 6th August,* 1835.

Mr. S. Fraser, assay master, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 8th instant, to proceed to the Deckan, on private affairs.

*By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,*
C. NORRIS,
*Chief Secy. to Govt.*

### UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

*Post Letters.*

1 Mrs. Aughton, care of P. Bacon esq.... Bombay.
1 A. W. Beavan esq. Bombay European regt. ditto.
1 Jynoodin..... .....ditto.
1 Wissajee Babooja, living in black smith lane. ditto.
1 Ramotey, servant to colonel Kennedy.....ditto.
1 Rammsh Malbary, servant to ditto.....ditto.
1 Captain Patterson, His Majesty's 6th regt..ditto.
2 William Campbell, care of Unnah Punnah..ditto.
1 João Bantista Rodrigues,.....ditto.
1 Antone Fernandes, cook to Mr. P. Muzello. ditto.
1 Gopaidass.....ditto.
1 Suratram Riubhan.....ditto.
1 Dockoo Shindia.....ditto.
1 Serjeant major Chamley, 9th regt. N. I...ditto.
1 Syed Dadoo Meya.....ditto.
1 Shobhan Shaka.....ditto.
1 Manacjee Pestonjee.....ditto.
1 Bulding sepoy.....ditto.
1 Wittoba Pendakur.....ditto.
1 Syed Hubeeb.....ditto.
1 Ruttonjee and Bhomajee .....ditto.
1 Cassidass Gopaldass.....ditto.
1 Balloo Meya.....ditto.
1 Bhiccajee Gopal.....ditto.

F. BOURCHIER,
*Post Mr. Genl.*

*Bombay, 12th August,* 1835.

---

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### COMMANDING OFFICERS AND THEIR ALLOWANCES, HOW DISPOSED OF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your paper of the 29th July last, there is a communication signed Juvens, and headed "commanding officers and their allowances, how disposed of."

It is necessary your correspondent be made to understand that the 430 Rs. per mensem "command allowance" was not given by Government *solely*, or *at all*, for the purpose he mentions; it is a remuneration for the responsibility, trouble, and care, of commanding a large body of men, and in it also is included, his horse allowance—that such an idea should enter into the head of any one, is to me most astonishing.

Why does Juvens interfere with the private arrangements of two brother officers; in my humble opinion, the system is not excessively detrimental to the service at large, and ought not to be checked.

If Juvens has a real grievance to complain of, or an abuse to bring to light, then use if he so pleases, the medium of a public journal, but, in a case like this, which I opine hinges only on treats to subordinates, and delicacies of the season, I for one, cannot see the necessity of bringing it before the public, and where articles are inserted calling for redress of imaginary grievances,(and this I conceive to be one), the channel for redress will sooner or later lose its influence, if it ever yet has had any; Juvens may ere many years are over his head, if he succeeds to a command, require a temporary absence, either from sickness, business, or pleasure, and if his second in command is a friend, how delightful he will find it, to be able privately, to make a Bupd..o..bust!

The second in Command is equally qualified generally speaking to assume Command, where then in a Military point is the Service injured.—Live and let live.

Afford me a corner in your paper if you please, for the insertion of this, and believe me

Y..ur's obliged,
HIP.

*8th August*, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"And there *were* dresses splendid but fantastical,
"Masks of all Times and Nations, Turks and Jews,
"And Harlequins and clowns with feats gymnastical,
"Greeks, Tartars, Non-descripts, and Hindoos"

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR.—We have been very gay indeed. The last play, what with the superior acting of Sir Peter and His Lady, backed by the exertions of the first rate corps of amateurs in India, called forth expressions of rapture and acclamation from the audience, and gave them a slight foretaste of the coming pleasure of the Fancy Ball. Ah! who can describe the Fancy Ball given on the 10th instant, in honor of the reigning great one, by the Queen's Royal Regiment?—How truly may the Poets words be applied

"If there is a Paradise upon earth" &c. &c.

Although Evil and Beauty were both present, it did not eclipse. No!—The gay dresses of the guests assembled made the scene enchanting, and we more than ever felt the presence of the "Deccan Witches" (alas! that the flower of the tribe was absent), who were there in all their glory with

Eyes that sparkled like the morning dew
And lips that shamed vermillious brightest hue

There were dresses of the most recherché description enclosing heavenly forms varying in costume from "Princess" to "Paysanne" but, their magic even now withholds our pen from particularising any of the fairies which, flitted past us on that happy evening, since when, we have scarcely been in a fit state to pursue our customary avocations. These Angels yet visit us in our dreams, and unless the reality again dawn upon our bewildered senses, we fear a "Maison de sante" must be our refuge.

The other sex certainly deserved much credit for the support they afforded the Ball, by the handsome dresses in which they were encased, although no particular name can be ascribed to their costume, they were undoubtedly in some instances, not unworthy of notice. Perhaps, separated as we are from the refined agrémens of Europe, our ideas may be barbarous, and we ought not to give an opinion—however we will not particularise beyond the limited scale of our understanding.

Premieurment. There was a perfect picture of the "Merry Monarch" attired with an elegance we never saw surpassed. Charles Stuart himself, we are convinced, could not have dressed better, nor could His Majesty have been more fitted to captivate the fair sex, or adorn the circle of a gallant court, than his *Handsome* representative.

"Napoleon Le Grand" comes next in order of precedence "Le petit corporal" entered the room with the air of a practised veteran, and viewed the scene around him with becoming indifference. We feel assured that were His Imperial Majesty to appear in character "dans les salons de Paris." The circumstance would create an explosion.

There were Spaniards "ad libitum" and if our memory be not treacherous, their dresses were of ancient date. A Highlander, Tartars, Jews, Cossacks, and other usual attendants of a fancy Ball, who took more to the texture and expense of the costume, than the character, were present.

The Archer in Lincoln Green was excellent. The Armenian was so well personified by an accomplished oriental scholar, that his most intimate friends were at fau t. A Brahmin and a Ressildar were the only Native characters we remarked. They were dressed in good taste and looked passable; and last but not least, our old friend Syntax was present in the clothes of his immortal ancestor. We cannot say whether he be endowed with the same propensities.

The Room appeared small and was not so well lighted as we could have wished. There was too much *stiffness* and *rigidness* in the "*Interior economy*" which did not meet our approbation, and although *all Points* were properly *dressed*, there were *breaks* in the *Line* of decorations which might have been filled up without *undermining* the *discipline* of the entertainment. The supper would not only have delighted an Alderman, but an epicure of the French school. The wines were pronounced excellent, and every delicacy that Europe or India can produce, was placed in the most tempting position.

To conclude the stars did not withdraw their light until an early hour, and dancing was "*effervescent*" after their departure. Some of the convivial party, did not separate, before the day dawned upon their revels.

Your's very truly,
MOSES.

*13th August*, 1835.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

On the 14th July 1835, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Reverend Henry Jeffreys, Senior Chaplain, Mr. Charles J. Harrison, to Miss Eliza A. Blenkinsopp.

BIRTHS.

At Colaba, on the 8th August, Mrs. Tonks, of a son.

At Mazagon, the lady of Asst. Surgeon Montefiore, a daughter.

## MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Captain Hennell, Assistant Resident, from Bushire.
Lieutenant Cooke, Marine Battalion, from Deckan.

DEPARTURE.

Captain Duff, 16th Regt. N. I., to Tannah.

## SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS—None.

DEPARTURE.

August 13th,—Ship Futtay Rayroff, Saboodin Tyeb Master, to Malay Coast.

## VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

| Vessels names. | Date of intended departure | To what port. | To touching where. |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. C. Elphintone.. | Uncertain. | Persian Gulf..... | |
| Ship Lord Lowther. | 20th instant. | Whampoa | Singapore. |
| "Duke of Roxburgh | 1st Sept.... | London..... | St. Helena. |
| "Euphrates..... | 1st Sept.... | Ditto. | Cape and St. Helena |
| "Minerva..... | About 20 inst | Liverpool. | Uncertain. |

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Euphrates, and Duke of Roxburgh.
Do. Liverpool,—Minerva.
Do. Bengal,—Hydroose, Sumdany, Francis Warden and Futtil Kurrim.
Do. China,—Hamoody, and Lord Lowther.
Do. Rangoon,—Brig Robert Spankie.
Do. Malay Coast,—Grab Dadloy, and Barque Fanny.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. Brig Thetis, and Surveying Tender Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. Ship Schooner Cyrene, and Benares.
Do. Do. Sloop of War Elphinstone, and Clive.
FREE TRADERS.—Lord Lowther, Allerton, Euphrates, Minerva, Duke of Roxburgh, Elora, and Parsee.
COUNTRY SHIPS,—Earl of Clare, Francis Warden, Hydrosee, Samdany, Manamoody, Barque Fanny, George Cruttendon, Claremont, Nassarathshaw, Lowjee Family, Meccai, Fazell Kurim, Nasser, Barque Shaw Byramgore, Dadloy, and Brig Robert Spankie.
American,—Elizabeth.
Arab,—Ship H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Futtel Kurreem, and line of Battle Ship Liverpool.

## EXCHANGE.

| | BUY. | SELL |
|---|---|---|
| Six per cent Remittable Loan..... | 130½ | 130 |
| First five per cent Loan. | | |
| No. 320, *a* 1st class,..... | 108½ | 108¼ |
| 320, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,..... | 108⅝ | 108½ |
| 1041 *a* 1049, 3rd class..... | | |
| Second five per cent Loan ..... | 197½ *at* | 110½ |
| Third five per cent Loan..... | 110¾ | 110¼ |
| Bills on Calcutta, 30 days..... | 108¼ | 107¾ |
| Bills on Madras 30 days..... | 104¾ | 104½ |
| Bills at 6 months' sight..... | 2 \| | 1 \| 11 |
| Canton Bills..... | | |
| Spanish dollars per 100..... | 222 | 221 |
| Sovereign's each..... | 10½ | 10½ |

## GH WATER TABLE.

| August 1835. | A. | M. | P. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "15th Saturday..... | 3 | 13 | 3 | 32 |
| "16th Sunday..... | 3 | 52 | 4 | 16 |
| "17th Monday ..... | 4 | 40 | 5 | 8 |
| "18th Tuesday ..... | 5 | 37 | 6 | 14 |

## To Correspondents.

"PUBLICITY" would have appeared in this day's paper, but as he charges an individual by name, with a very serious offence, we think it only fair that he should furnish us with his own, not that it might be used to his disadvantage, but that we might at least, know upon whose "*ipse dixit*" we were required to make ourselves the vehicle of an accusation against the individual in question. ONESIMUS's Poetry seems to be of the sort generally known by the name of prose run mad. In fact it would puzzle Appollo himself, to point out what hour of the day or night, may be alluded to, in the following lines,

"*All was still save the rustling wind,*
*All was silent wrapt in night,*
*When the Monarch rose to light,*
*With his silver head to earth inclined.*"

Notwithstanding this royal opening and courtly reverence of the monarch to mother Earth, the Bard in the course of a few lines, so far loses sight of *bienseance* as to tell us, that the King of Terrors (a principal personage in the poem) is "Fast filling his rapacious gut with every soul."

We would therefore recommend him to cease his wooing of the Muses, remembering the old adage "poeta nascitur, non fit." Should he wish to have his manuscript again, it will be delivered to any person he may send for it, to our office.

# THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 15TH AUGUST, 1835.

THERE have been no arrivals since our last.

WE are happy to have it in our power to announce to our readers, that the Schooner "*Lady Grant*" concerning whose safety, considerable doubts were entertained, arrived at Singapore on the 1st June.

WE refer our military readers to some remarks on Mr. CURNIN's plans for a Military retiring Fund, which are well worth their notice, and are extracted from the MEERUT UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE, a work which we have just seen, but shall endeavour to notice next week.

THE *Delhi Gazette* of the 29th ultimo, contains a report of the trial of the murderers of the late Mr. Frazer, the commissioner at Delhi, which as far as it goes, certainly places the guilt of the Nuwaub of Feeruzpore beyond a doubt.

The evidence of one of the persons employed by the Nuwaub for the purpose of committing the attrocious act, gives a most clear and unequivocal detail of himself and the principal actor in this deep tragedy, having received their orders personally from the Nuwaub, so far back as January last, and describes most circumstantially their various disappointments, while lurking about Delhi for their unfortunate victim. We have nothing before us as yet in the Nuwaub's defence, but unless something unusually strong is brought forward, to controvert the mass of evidence against him, we trust that neither his rank nor any feelings of false benevolence, will induce the government to pardon one who, has so coolly and deliberately planned and carried into execution, the assassination of a British Functionary.

## Meerut.

REMARKS ON CURNIN'S MILITARY FUND.

When in 1832-33, the Metropolitan press, with the solitary exception of the Courier, attempted to bolster up the Court's plan of a Retiring Fund, the Meerut Observer then but just born; promptly exposed the fallacy of the boon, and bitterly were its Conductors assailed by the honest men of Calcutta, for writing down the vile lucubrations of Tristum and other public scribes. Not a single paper *but the Courier* dared to stand by, as we fought the cause of the Army, in the face of the Government, the Press and the Powerful; and we believe that the Meerut Observer did more to crush this horrible atrocity, than any real perception that then generally existed, of the ruinous project which our benevolent masters intended to inflict on their military servants. A conviction of this, has been a reward beyond what a fool can comprehend or a knave can value; and the result of the Veto of the Bengal votes, has rescued the Indian Army from what the Madras Officers were forced to adopt, by the running process of a Coorg unanimous. Now that the Dunces and Scribblers are fairly put down, a scheme at once simple, rational and practical, has emanated from a Mr Curnin, of whom we know nothing, but from a perusal of his plan for a Military Retiring Fund.

The term by the bye, is a Misnomer, for all these schemes have been most obtrusive funds, hitherto retarding retirement, by displaying illusive phantoms of prospective benefit to all those who will not retire until the said phantom become an embodied reality, by the magic wand of some mighty conjuror. At length that conjuror has appeared, not arrayed in ominous symbols, or the mystic mummery of ABRACADABRA, but in the plain garb of an uncovenated servant of the Company, who with "dot and carry one" data, intelligible to all that take the trouble of attentively perusing about a dozen pages of letter press. CURNIN has with a comprehensive grasp, fairly mastered the subject at issue, and rejecting the radical blunder of pension for rank, which we long since in M. O. pointed out as the *bar* which the hobby was ever capricling at, with all the perseverying stupidity of a Shetland *Galloway*, (We mean nothing personal to the merit of a Military board stipendiary,) our Mr. CURNIN has at once produced a plan based on the only principle to ensure its practical working. That of an ARMY TONTINE, for such really is MR. CURNIN's *plan, although he terms it a life insuarance*, probably MR. CURNIN will pardon our stating a few facts regarding the origin of his own proposal, which may have escaped the recollection of the general reader.

Lawrence Tonti a Neapolitan, was the original inventor of Tontines (hence the name); in 1653, he submitted to Cardinal Mazarine, then Minister of France, his plan. The Cardinal instantly adopted it, with the consent of the French Court; but the Parliament refused to register the act, and as in those days, neither Press or Public were recognised. Tonti's novel and excellent mode of raising money on redeemable annuities, met with opposition, nor he did not live to see it realized.

Louis the Fourteenth, whose foreign wars, like those of Arracan's Earl, had completely drained the Capital, and exhausted the resources of the country, over which he ruled; had sought in vain every means of raising supplies. At that time there were no loan contractors—no Baring's—no Rothschild's, in fact not even one of that useful class of Mercantile Benefactors who plan'd the south sea, and Mississippe* Bubbles, neither were there to be found that class of Liberals who in 1832-33, so convincingly calculated, "the sum tottle," of twenty crore of rupees between themselves and the natives of India. Louis le Grand, was disconsolate. No Fete at the Louvre or Fontainoleau, no fresh beauties to the Royal Harem, no Wars, no glory; at last Tonti's rejected scheme was dragged forth from the musty records, and a Tontine Royal, granting annuities at 10 per cent, to the amount of a million and two hundred thousand livres, was established in 1689. Each share was fixed at 300 livres, and the subscriber had the full benefit of survivorship. The sub-division of classes was regulated according to age, there being fourteen divisions. The scheme at first worked imperfectly, as none of the classes rose above 25,000, interest of 100,000 as calculated on, but a few years experience of the advantages of the system, satisfied the French people, of the benefits of the plan, when another Tontine was established, on nearly the same terms, and in 1726, the French Government united the 13th class of the *Court Tontine*, with the 14th of the second, all the annuities of which reverted to one old woman, (the widow of Louis Barbier, a surgeon of Paris,) who died at the age of 96. This nonagenarian lady, had been an annuitant in both Tontines, and had only subscribed 300 livres to each. She being the sole survivor, enjoyed at last all the annuities of the two classes, and latterly received for her 600 livres the annual income of 73,500 livres, or about £3,600 a year for her £30.

It is deeply to be lamented, that the Tory Ministry of England never adopted the Tontine system of raising money. But the *great benefactors* having bullion at command, readily invested their capital in irredeemable annuities, introducing the ruinous interest job-bery, that has cursed the United Kingdom, with a debt beyond even the power of that country to liquidate. Would that Mr. Curnin had been Prime Minister of England, and proposed a *National Retiring Fund*, on the basis of the plan he has offered to the British Officers of the Indian Army; who in him see before them a real Benefactor, one whose plain sense and lucid arrangement, has divested of all mysticism, a subject of the last importance to our expatriated adventurers.

The plan is simply that of an *Army Tontine*, for the benefit of survivorship after 25 years; or the guarantee of Government, with the addition of £1,500, *including* off-reckonings CONDITIONALLY, on the army paying the present retiring pension.

The scale of annities is graduated—a minimum and a maximum being fixed, and the subscribers divided by length of services, from 25 to 35 years, when the annuitant reaps no further increase of his share. The subscriptions are not as in the Tontine, paid at once, but monthly, 5 rupees being the minimum, 30 the maximum, and as the contingency of supercession gives no advantage to the annuitant, the prospective benefit is *fixed*, and not affected by the misfortune of retarded promotion.

The plan will ensure permanent benefits to the army, (we have not considered it necessary to publish the details,) and embraces the collateral advantage of accelerating promotion; but even if this were a fallacy on the part of Mr. Curnin, which we do not admit, we think the plan would still be the most advantageous that could be devised, for the future provision of the Officers of the Indian Army; and that every Officer who has the interest of himself or the service at heart ought readily to give his vote for its adoption. The only serious drawback is the Bonus required from those now in the service, to entitle them to the full benefit of the Fund. The premium is fixed on equitable and most conclusive data; the sums demanded, compared with the benefit to be derived, being really trifling. Immediate payments are recommended, and we need scarcely remark, that the state of the finances of a large portion of the great body of Officers is such, that they cannot pay the money in a lump.—Instalments must therefore be resorted to, as the more practicable mode of enabling the officers to liquidate the Bonus.

MR. CUNNIN seems to assume, that the Colonels of the Army, may not wish to come into the plan. This we doubt, as he offers them £1,300 a year, and an advance of £200, if they pay a proportionate Bonus, and his plan for disposing of those Officers who have served above 25 years, *yet who do not wish to enter the Tontine, is excellent.*

| | *Company's Pension* | *From Fund* | *Total.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut.-Colonel..... | £336..... | £263..... | £630 |
| Major..... | 272..... | 233..... | 505 |
| Captain..... | 192..... | 228..... | 420 |

To meet this, those who are promoted by the retirements, relinquish for one year, the difference of pay and allowances. Every cadet who enters the service (if Curnin's plan be adopted), can reckon on receiving after twenty-five years service, £525 a year; and if he chooses to remain longer, he then pays 30 rupees for every year to thirty, receiving proportionate advantages of annuity. From thirty to thirty-five years service, 35 rupees per month is paid, when the annuitant may retire on the maximum of £1,500 a year.

As we have already observed, the immediate donation," (as Curnin terms it,) is the "untoward" obstacle, and however just the principle on which the premium is based, or trifling the amount compared with the benefit derivable, still, men have not money to give. The Officer who is now in the service, and continues in it, will not (if he subscribe to the Fund,) get an increase to his pension, until his immediate donation, or an equivalent is paid; as Curnin justly remarks in a letter we have perused, "those *who have* the money will do well to pay it." Trite, but true; but Curnin, what are those to do who have it not? We will reply for them. Take a pension in proportion to what he actually pays, as in the Civil Service Fund, that is diminish the annuity in the ratio of the diminished "immediate donation." Here then we meet the Civilian who is silly enough to strain every nerve to get the Bonus. The capital, where is that? asks the superficial reader. Our reply is, it is a Tontine; even old Dame Barbier, never asked so silly a question, for that old Lady knew that if she lived, she would every year benefit by the funds of those who died. "What a blessing it is when the debt, we all must pay is due to others." Where was the capital, when madame Barbier received her £3600 a year; who but a person utterly ignorant of the principle of Curnin's Retiring Fund would put such a query. True, we once asked a somewhat similar question of the Agra Bank projectors, when Dr. Henderson wanted to issue notes, and most wisdom was the Doctor, and a whole host of assailants. To a Bank, we never wished to object, and are happy in having it in our power to be a testimony to the great benefit that has been derived from the Agra Bank, and the highly creditable manner in which this truly useful institution is managed. A fair open, and honest line of conduct is pursued, that must not only win, but command the confidence of the public—the thanks of the community.

We have now said all we consider necessary for or against the Curnin plan as a *whole*. Something however, still remains for us to suggest, viz. that the Army at once adopt the Plan, and humbly urge the Honorable Court of Directors to guarantee *their present pay and allowances*, to enable them to fulfil their engagements as funds. We would also suggest, that to meet the expense of CURNIN's demand on the Court, of £900 per Regiment, (no. including the £600 on account of off reckonings) the Directors be requested to give up their gratis patronage, and sell, at a regulated price the Cadetship. This would relieve the finances of the state from all demands; 200 Cadetships at £500 each, would be one hundred thousand pounds.

This we offer as a fair proposal on the part of the Officers of the Army, to their honorable masters. Nor would it interfere very extensively with the patronage, as the Directors would still retain the power of nomination, and we know by the parallel of his Majesty's Service, that there is nearly as much interest required to obtain an Ensigncy by purchase, as without. Of course Mr. Curnin would be a downright maniac to propose such a thing as a part of his scheme, it would at once raise the *Ire* of the Twenty-four, and the very name of Curnin would be loathsome to the Chair. Not only would Curnin be denounced as a public nuisance, but his scheme would be barked, and his Mint appointment given to some tool of all work. Let *Curnin* continue to expose the fundamental fallacies of the Court's plan, that plan so belauded by the *honest* men of the Calcutta press. Let him continue to avoid all mention of *unpleasant facts*, and leave that part of the work for M. U. M.

That there are difficulties, let us not attempt to disguise, but induce our comrades to meet them as a body of British Officers should meet all obstacles—determining to surmount them by acting in a body. Let the Officers of the Indian Army, petition the Court of Directors to adopt Mr. Curnin's plan, and reward the individual, whose talent discovered, whose tact matured, and whose time has been devoted to establish a plan, involving as the leading principle, "The greatest good of the greatest number."

Since we penned the foregoing remarks, a friend has afforded us a sight of a private letter from Mr. Curnin, explaining the points we have referred to, as not duly accounted for in the published prospectus. The term "immediate donation," so alarming to an impoverished man, is as we surmised, a mere bugbear with only a *name* to appal us, in fact an unlucky term. The plan provides, that those subscribers to the fund, who have *not* served 25 years, and are unable to pay the Bonus, shall on promotion, at every successive step, give up one year's difference of pay and allowance. This with interest, is equivalent to "immediate donation;" with interest from day of subscription, and such Officer then becomes entitled to the full benefit of the fund on the expiration of his term of service; but if *not promoted*, an Officer is only entitled to £400, per annum, with £100 more for every 10,000 lbs. to which his subscription amounts unless he make up any deficiency by a cash payment.

To all who shall have served 25 years before the fund is established, credit is given for the present value of the pension due from the Company, which credit is deducted from the Bonus, and if the Officer pays the difference by a cash donation, he is entitled to retire at once on the full annuity, according to his service, or if he remain 35 years, can enjoy £1500 per annum. Those Officers *who will not* give any donation, may retire at once; a Captain on £400 per annum; a Major £500, a Lieut. Colonel £600. Think of that ye needy old Officers and bless Curnin; *but* if the Officer consent to pay a subscription of 30 rupees a month, and on promotion, to make up the difference of pay and allowances for one year, then without any other contribution after six years, he may retire on about £800 per annum. So says Mr. [illegible] letter to which we are now alluding.

* Law's plan for the Regent of France.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

We have no hesitation in giving as our opinion, that the Officers of the Company's service should meet at Meerut and the other large staiton of the army, and at once *grasp* at this only chance of retiring. It would be an object to get rid of the Colonels by paying them *the full pension*, on the condition that all the Lieut-Colonels subscribe to the fund; which it would be their interest to do. We sincerely trust, the service will not be *gulled* into discarding a plan, that holds out such great and practical advantage, also that they will resist the interested opposition of a few Calcutta men, whose theories are completely upset by the sound sense of Mr. Curnin, and who would gladly see the army enter into a subscription of some twenty thousand rupees as the remuneration to a Lieut.—Colonel for proceeding to England, and advocating their interests of the army with the Court of Directors. The subscription demanded from each Officer, is trifling in the extreme, (not *equal* in amount to the Income tax paid by the Officers of the British Army during the war;) while the benefit is great and certain. How many officers are there now in the service, who can retire on £500 a year? If Curnin's plan is adopted, every one will be sure of that sum as the lowest rate, as the highest £1,500 a year. Let the army remember the opposition* that was offered to the establishment of the Retiring Fund, for the Civil Service; a fund to which almost the whole of the Civilians *now* subscribe, and a suspension of which they would regard as the greatest positive injury, that could possibly befal them. Let the army remember, that the two funds are practicaly the same, and let them at once

ADOPT CURNIN'S RETIRING FUND. C. M.

*Meerut U. Mag., for July.*]

## A FEW RECOLLECTIONS OF THE AVA CAMPAIGN IN 1824.25,26. BY AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN.

Few, if any interesting details have ever transpired publicly or privately, regarding the occupation of Burmah by Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell's army. The dispatches of that distinguished Officer, in his double capacity as a Government Agent and the Commander of the Forces, paid ample tribute to his own Political and Military talents and to the gallantry of his troops; and these facts, besides, are abundantly testified by the publications of *Havelock* and *Snodgrass*; yet beyond these dispatches and authorities little then was, and less now, is known.

No interest appears to have been attached to the operations of that Campaign, even by the army therein engaged; whereas every circumstance connected with the fall of Bhurtpore is universally known, and affords, even to the present day, a never failing subject of conversation. We constantly hear some new tale of personal danger narrow escapes, and chivalrous valour during that memorable siege, tho' it is not probible, that greater bravery or daring was there displayed than in Ava, nor can it be, that a greater loss of life at Bhurtpore attached a deeper interest to the event; for, with regard to the first supposition, the gallantry of Sir Archibald Campbell's army will yield to none; and, with reference to the latter, the list of killed and wounded at Bhurtpore, bears a trifling proportion to similar casualties in Ava. Even the extent of the army employed there, is generally unknown and it is extraordinary that little allusion is ever made to the largest European force ever assembled together in India. It may be news to many, that of His Majesty's force, the Royals, 13th (Light Infantry) 38th, 41st, 45th (for a short time,) 47th, 87th, and 89th, were under Sir A. Campbell's command at Rangoon; and of the Company's army, 2 troops of Bengal Horse Artillery, Governor General's Body Guard, 2 companies of Bengal Foot Artillery, detachment of Madras Cavalry, 3 companies of Madras Foot Artillery, with 11 (eleven) Regiments of Native Infantry, Madras European Regiment, and a corps of Pioneers; forming an *European* force of 2 troops of Horse and 4 companies of Foot Artillery, and 9 Infantry Regiments. When it is considered that a very extensive shipping was also employed, that the expenditure on account of transports was an unprecedented demand on the Company's Treasury, and that all this expense and assemblage might have been avoided, without any compromise of British honor, or the security of our possessions, it does appear extraordinary that these facts are not more frequently adverted to,

Amongst the Ships of War employed during the expedition, may be mentioned the *Liffy, Larne, Alligator, Arachne, Sophie, Thetis, Teignmouth, Mercury, Slaney,* and *Hastings*, and the expense of the transports is easily explained. they were taken up, at from about 18 to 25 Rupees per ton, and of the vessels thus employed a few may be named, viz; *Fort William, General Wood, Maria Zenobia, Robarts, Bannerman, Carron Hastings, Indian Oak, David Clark, Nimrod, Eliza 1st, Eliza 2d, Ceres, Sattelite,* &c. &c. The *Fort William*, upwards of 1000 tons, at 20 Rupees per ton, was a monthly expense of, at least, 20,000 Rupees.

The *Maria* (about 700 tons) was, at the highest rate of tonnage, *moored in the River throughout the War!* that Ship alone must have cost the Government upwards of 4 *lacs* of Rupees!!

The Members of the Supreme Government *knew* that as far as Amrapoora, the Irrawaddy was navigable for vessels of 800 tons burthen! they *believed* this because one of their Agents (the late Major Canning) told them so. The Governor General *believed* that neither sickness nor unwholesome food prevailed—that the troops were as healthy at Rangoon as at Meerut—that few deaths occurred, and that sixteen loaves of bread could always be procured for two and sixpence! *My Lord of the Bed*, doubtless had this information from *unquestionable* authority, and considered it advisable for the Empires' security and his own credit, to prevent the feelings of the *needlessly discontented*, being extended through private channels. The sick and *the hungry* believed that the honor of the post office was violated—that private letters were opened, and many of them *burked!* Be that as it may, the *supposition* of such a measure having been adopted, effectually absorbed all but ex-parte intelligence. The Official Reporters were all personally interested in the War being continued; nor can the historians of that campaign be considered altogether impartial. *Havelock* was a Deputy Commissariat Adjt.-General, for that service only, and, as an *Official*, could scarcely have done otherwise than adopt for his text, the ideas of his chief.

Snodgrass (who left Calcutta with the expedition as Adjutant of the 38th,) was *Post Master, Prize Agent, Military Secretary, Political Assistant* and *Son.in.law*, and merely published a *Puff* on the family performances, civil and military.

On returning from the expedition all (save the Staff) were so much pleased, that every thought of the first appeared to vanish with the explosion of the bubble The Commander of the expedition *went home in the Smoke*!—the *Post Master Prize Agent, Military Secretary*, and *Political Assistant*, carried the dispatches—the Tea monopolists were frantic with delight, at having achieved so important a conquest (they knew not then the *per contra*). Sir Archibald Campbell their historian, was rewarded with rank and honor—"the Knight of the Chamber" was advanced to the Peerage, and by a title which without any such elevation, would in all human probability have been bestowed in ridicule—"Arracan"!!—and, for the troops, the honor of having Ava on their Colors, and the donation of a years batta was granted. "Had it not been for the *nasty* Burmese War," exclaimed the Countess of Rangoon, "Lord Arraca's Administration must have been highly distinguished." *Highly astonished* must that Governor General have been, on receiving from his sovereign such a distinguished honor, for an act of his Government—which he, the council, and the country knew to be undeserving of approbation. It does not appear that the treaty of *Yandaboo*, in which the payment of a certain sum was stipulated, has yet been fulfilled to the uttermost farthing; or that the Government have been so particular in exacting the full account of that just debt to the state, as they would have been in recovering the amount of a retrenchment from an unposted Ensign!! Is even said, that the *intrinsic* value of the instalments did not correspond with the terms of the Treaty. The Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint may be in the secret.

Many occurrences during the Ava campaign are deserving of notice; and as unconnected with the History of the War, may be detailed without regard to order or reference to dates.

A Mussleman Sepoy of the Madras Army, was convicted of having purloined a piece of *pork*, while on sentry over the Commissariat stores. The punishment directed by Sir A. Campbell was exemplary but novel; viz. A piece of the *salted pork* was suspended to the neck of the culprit! what would Lord William or Mahomet have said to such a proceeding? There was a buzz, for several days, of "*outraged feelings* of the *Native army*," "*pork*" "*loss of cast*," and "*mutiny*," but this buzz soon subsided. Sir A. C., with laudable feelings for the European portion of his army, and with considerate reference to his supplies, attached more importance to the loss of *pork* than of *cast*! Fresh rations were "few and far between"—Cattle were seldom captured; when they were, a distribution of beef was made to the army with reference to the supply. A Buffaloe's Head was an article of such *weight* as *to answer* an indent for several men, though devoid of *tongue*—that portion of the *slaughtered*—generally *dropping out* at the Commissariat Office! The Officers of the Bengal Foot Artillery Detachment, doubtless recollect the *Crow* soup on which they occasionally regaled; and the ingenuity of the cook (when firing in the lines was prohibited) in using small charges of powder, to escape detention in bagging his game. *Paddy birds* were in great request; about this period arrived from Calcutta, a Captain Crisp with a cargo of live provision. His sheep had been so crowded on board that they arrived in *two tiers*: the upper *sickly*, the lower dying! yet were they all eagarly purchased at enormous prices. It was necessary to butcher them without delay, to prevent their giving up the ghost (*ghosht?*) before that ceremony was performed! Sir Archibald Campbell despatched a ship to the Island of Asantin to catch fish for the sick in hospital. The result of this fishing was not generally known.

In consequence of the *pork affair*, Sir Archibald was generally considered to be prejudiced against the sepoys; but this opinion was not borne out by the sequel; the native troops had frequent opportunities of establishing their character, nor did they find the Commander of the Forces backward in acknowledging the merit of their services. The following instance goes far to prove that if *partiality* between *black and white* did exist in the feelings of Sir Archibald Campbell, the Native army had the advantage of it.

The 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry; in a small stockade, successfully resisted the repeated efforts of the Burmese, (for three days,) to carry the position.

The Regiment was publicly honored, bears the name of "*Kemmendire*," in reward of their gallantry. *One hundred of the Madras European Regiment were in the stockade with these sepoys, during the whole of the conflict; but shared not in the honors!* With reference to the more frequent success of European, than of Native troops, during the Burmese War, this is a remarkable case. It was said that an Officer of rank, in the Madras European Regiment, did personally submit to Sir Edward Paget, that his men had not participated in the honors conferred upon a garrison, of which they formed a part. The Commander-in-Chief's verbal reply did not transpire, but report has it, that the Officer smiled and was satisfied.

If Sir A. Campbell did not allow the Sepoys to steal pork with impunity, he as certainly did not withold an *excessive* bunch of laurels from their brows in the Kemmendire Office; but these, with strict impartiality, ought to have been equally shared by the Europeans, who were equally engaged on that occasion.

During the early part of the Campaign, an affecting scene in humble life occured at Rangoon.

While the officers of the Foot Artillery Detachment were one afternoon at their mess table, a gunner of the Corps suddenly entered. He was a handsome young Irishman of excellent character, but on the present occasion, in so evident a state of excitement, as to appear intoxicated. When sufficiently composed to be intelligible, the gunner explained, that his little brother (of whose fate since their parting in Ireland, he had been in perfect ignorance) was in the Company of Bombay Artillery, that day arrived at Rangoon. This information he accidently obtained from a comrade; and the object of his intrusion in so irregular manner, was to get leave of absence with the least possible delay. So reasonable a request was instantly granted, and the speed with which the man proceeded in search of his brother, proved the sincerity of his feelings.

In the course of a few hours, the exclamation, "*O Sir! I've found my little brother!*" was followed by the entrance of two soldiers, not in the steady precision of a military style and pace, but *hand-in-hand*, with the light and lively step of school-boys, who have unexpectedly obtained a holiday.

The "*Little Brother*" (a gunner in the Bombay Artillery) was in every respect the *larger* man of the two, and seemed equally delighted with his "Big Brother," of Bengal. Two happier fellows were never seen, nor was a more distinct expression of nature's best feelings ever displayed. To detain them long would have been inconsiderate. They received wine from the mess table, and departed in the manner of their entrance.

The attachment of these brothers bordered on the romantic. Every leisure hour from duty they passed in each others' society; their mutual happiness appeared complete. The Commanding Officer became interested in their cause, and wishing to prevent their separation, an appeal was made to Calcutta, soliciting the transfer of the younger, "the *little* Brother," from the Bombay to the Bengal Artillery Regiment. This request was humanely granted by the Supreme Government; but its object was lamentably defeated, before authority for the exchange arrived at Rangoon.

The elder suddenly sickened and died. During his short illness the younger brother never quitted him; silently and affectionately he administered to the wants of the sufferer, and when death closed the sad scene, every feeling of the survivor appeared to be paralyzed.

Speechless, powerless, and tearless, he was removed from the corse. The violence of his affliction had but temporarily suspended the exercise of the faculties, he soon recovered the power of feeling, and then force was requisite to control the passion of his grief.

The *necessity* or *custom* of *post mortem* examination was, on this occasion, productive of a distressing occurrence. It was performed in the open air, beneath a tree, screened from observation by mats. The survivor had witnessed the removal of his brother's body from the hospital to that spot, and, escaping from the tent where he had been forcibly held, reached the walled enclosure, and sunk exhausted on the ground. On being re-conducted from the place, his lamentations were most heart-rending. No language can paint the piercing scene, and the sincerity of his grief. "Oh! why did you die," you were my brother! my best brother!" "and (his voice sinking to hoarseness) you "were my *only* brother."

It is painful to dwell on such recollections; the conclusion of the melancholy tale may be briefly told.

It had been considered unadviseable, that the mourner should attend the interment of his brother. The precaution was vain. During the funeral service, "the *little* brother" rushed to the spot, and precipitating himself into the grave, on the body of his "*best*" his "only brother," frantically tore open the quilt, the sole covering of the dead * * *

Both brothers lie interred in the lines of the British at Rangoon. "*Requiescant in pace.*"

The desertion of a British Officer (Lieutenant Scott of the 47th Regiment) caused a considerable sensation.

While the enemy were in strength in the vicinity of *Prome*, that Officer quitted the British position to join the *Invincible*. He appears to have been accompanied by a Burmese servant carrying a few changes of raiment, and a few bottles of Brandy. Even amongst the barbarians, the never-to-be-consumed manufacture of 1795 found ready favor,

As might have been expected, Mr. Scott was taken prisoner soon after passing the advanced picquet; but (if report may be credited) on assuming the rank of Colonel, and asserting that in consequence of a personal quarrel with the Commander of the Forces, he had resolved to bestow his services on the gallant Burmese; he was treated with much respect, escorted to Ava, and appointed to the command of all the Artillery on the walls of the capital. He did not remain long in office; the *Gallant Colonel* was fairly caught in his own net. Two Officers of the Royals (Dr. Hadford and Lieutenant Bendett) soon after his desertion, were taken prisoners and sent to Amrapoora. A bright idea occurred to the Ministers of that Court, to confront these gentlemen with *Colonel* Scott. It was a critical moment for their *Master General of the Ordnance!* The cat was let out of the bag. The Burmese, with their usual ideas of deceit, instantly suspected the *Colonel* of being a spy! The gold chain from his neck was speedily exchanged with a heavier badge of distinction for his ancles and wrists, and in this state, the *bad half-penny was* returned to the British camp, with a complimentary message for Sir Archibald Campbell.

The fate of the *Colonel* was a subject for speculation in the army, by some, he was to be *hanged*, and others *shot*, but it was ordered otherwise. A General Court Martial suddenly assembled for his trial, and as suddenly dissolved without any trial having taken place. Sir A. C. issued an order, complimentary to the troops, expressing his "unwillingness" that their fair fame should be sullied by the record of such proceedings, or words to that effect.

The Burmese are most expert wrestlers, and they enjoyed nothing more than having *a bout* with Europeans. In these contests, the extreme skill and activity of the former, usually obtained an easy conquest. There were, however, exceptions. Captain De Montmorency of the Madras army, proved himself more than a match for their most powerful and skilful. Other Officers, too, frequently contested and with various success. A ludicrous instance occurred.

Dr. Birmingham of H. M. 87th Regiment, one of the largest men in the army, (his brawny shoulders six feet square, and his legs would have made a chairman stare") was by some extraordinary calculation of odds, or for the sake of frolic, opposed to a Burmah about 5 feet high.

*Goliah* planted himself in a position that would have upset an ox, (had such an animal been rash enough to run against him,) contenting himself by merely keeping his front opposed to the nimble adversary, who was dancing round him, looking for an opening. One was soon found! After sundry extraordinary jumps and yells, the barbarian suddenly sprang head foremost *between Goliah's legs*!—for one instant the Doctor appeared *sitting on the neck of the savage*! in the next, *he measured six feet five inches, on the sod*! The giant bore his defeat with the utmost good humour, and addressing himself in his broad Hibernian, to the interpreter. "By J——, and will he try me again!" instantly proposed for another *bout* with the little man.

They commenced operations as before. The Burmah attempted the old trick, but *Pat* was awake, and *suddenly closing his enormous legs, took the enemy's head prisoner between them*! then leisurely seizing the barbarian by the waist, raised him at arm's length, and held him aloft for a few seconds. The unfourtunate little Burmah (kicking and struggling as ineffectually as a mouse in the talons of a Kite) was then thrown to the ground.

The victorious Doctor shrewdly remarked, "*I suppose he won't be after trying me again!*"

An extraordinary proof of Gunpowder was recorded on this service,

While the army remained at Rangoon, a comparative proof of the powder from Bengal and Madras was ordered, and took place according to the most approved rules. That of Bengal was *proved* superior.

A few months afterwards, while the army was at Prome, Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkinson Commanding the Artillery, who, it was said considered, as a personal indignity, the *proved* superiority of the *Qui Hi* powder, ordered a second trial. *Bengal again triumphed.*

A third proof was then and thus conducted. Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock, commanding the Artillery from Bengal *was ordered to send a barrel of his Powder into the Madras Magazine, there to remain a given period, prior to the third proof!* seniority in rank is supreme! The *Ishapore* powder *was* placed in Colonel Hopkinson's Magazine, and when brought out for trial, was *satisfactorily proved inferior* to the Mull manufacture!!! i. e. the powder which had been *twice proved superior, before* being lodged in the Magazine of the sister Presidency, *became inferior, after* a short residence there!!

The old saying, that "*Evil communication corrupteth*," can scarcely be applied to an old barrel, passing a week in company with another?

Although the age of miracles has passed, *supernatural agency* on this occasion was apparent, but the most unaccountable portion of the fact remains to be told, viz, "*by the result of this last trial Colonel Hopkinson considered the superiority of the Madras powder clearly established!*" a pleasant sort of calculation! and if adopted on the Turf, something of the following description might reasonably be expected as "Sporting Intelligence.

HUMBUG STAKES.—For all country breds; heats R. C. Gentlemen riders.

Colonel P's *Cartridge*, 1 1 2 (Captain B.)
Colonel H's *Magazine* 2 2 1 (owner.)

From the well known speed and bottom of the horses much sport was expected. On coming up to the post, the condition of both appeared of the first order.

1st Heat.—*Cartridge* made play from the post, was never collared, and won with the greatest ease, (no time taken.)

2d Heat—*Cartridge* had it all his own way, and won as easily as the first.

The steward then came to the following decision, viz. that *Cartridge* should be sent to Colonel Hopkins's stable, to stand there 24 hours, after which a third heat should be run.

Colonel P. objected to an arrangement, by which his horse must necessarily be left for 24 hours at the mercy of his opponent's grooms, but it was decided against him. On the following day *Magazine* won the third heat. *Cartridge* appeared to have *lost his Condition*, since the running of the two first heats. The Judges decided that *Magazine, having won one heat out of three*, was the winner of the *Humbug* stakes!! The sporting owner of *Cartridge* has offered the *match* again, at equal weights and distance, provided *old* rules of the Turf be adopted for the occasion.

There was a mismanagement in the Artillery. That from Bengal and that from Madras though they served both in the same divisions of the army, being under the (*particular* command of one Lieutenant-Colonel, while two Officers of that rank were present. A *general* control was the senior's undobted right; but the mismanagement above mentioned, enabled Colonel Hopkinson, of the Madras army, to attach *himself individually* to the leading column, when, in reality, Sir Archibald Campbell permitted him not to interfere with the Artillery of that column—Captain *Graham* and *Lumsden's* troops.

*Havelock* in his "*Campaigns in Ava*," has bestowed high and deserved eulogy on the conduct of the Governor General's body guard, the exploits of that gallant corps were much talked of at the time, and are deserving of recollection.

The good will and alacrity with which these men went to their work, and the effectual manner in which they performed their duty, must be attributed in a great degree, to the example of their Officers, *capt. Sneyd, Dyke and Mr Marten*. The professional situation of the latter gentleman (which by the usage of every service generally renders personal exposure unnecessary,) could not have been surmised from the active and prominent part he bore in the fighting department. They were all gallant fellows, and with *Sneyd* at their head, and *Dyke* and *Martin* in their ranks, the body guard would have charged the whole Burmese Army,—*Ibid.*

C. N.

* Those who are opposed to the Military Retiring Fund, made use of nearly a similar line of argument as "that of the persons who were adverse to the Civil Fund." Facts are stubborn. In 1834, the *surplus* of the Civil fund amounted to 42 lakhs of Rupees—a *tolerable* large sum for eleven years.

## EUROPE.

### *THE TIMES*,—APRIL 21.

The House of Commons last night adjourned till the 12th of May. In the House of Lords it is understood that no public business is to be transacted untill the same day.

Thus, then, we have the whole business of the state obstructed and suspended—and why? For no other assignable reason than that a party may take vengeance upon the King for abruptly dismissing them from offices which the voice of the country had already declared them incompetent to fill,—unless, indeed, we may add this other reason,—namely, that over and above the gratification of not very creditable resentment, an exasperated faction has thought it necessary to mark their passion and their power by thrusting into the Administration of the most important trusts, the most inefficient and incapable of public men. For a time—it must be very short—puppets may be pulled to give themselves airs, even the most unbecoming airs, with the unanimous applause of those for whose profit or whose pleasure they live and move and have their being: but that they can strut even their brief hour upon the stage with impunity is not within the bounds of possibility. Punch is made of wood, and the simplest clown in the crowd will discover the fact sooner or later.

And, in the mean time, what is supposed that the country will think of such an experiment? Can any of those who are so fond of talking about "following up the Reform Act," imagine that the people did not expect, as the chiefest among the beneficial results of that measure, their riddance of the ruinous and disgraceful system of administering the business of the state for the triumph or the subsidizing of political parties, instead of for the welfare of the community? They who foster this vain surmise are egregiously deceiving themselves. The people have learned at last that so long as the Government of this country is made an affair of party or of faction, the chances are, that business will be transacted as expensively as possible, and ill or well as the members of the predominant section and their dependents may happen to be skilful or clumsy, experienced or ignorant. Jockies tell us that "a good horse can never be of a bad colour;" but on the political turf the maxim is reversed. There the colour of the animal is the test of his excellence. A whig though on his last legs will be backed by his own party for strength and stamina against the youngest and soundest Tory. Nor is this surprising when we consider the mode in which good and evil are judged in that sphere. It was the founder of the Cynics, we believe, who suggested that "asses should be voted to be horses." When his proposition was ridiculed, he answered—"Why, my suggestion is "not a jot more absurd than your practice; "for you every day elect to offices men who "have no other qualification to fill them than "your votes confer." Let our readers look at the names of some of the existing Ministry and tell us if modern practice with reference to advancement in the State has not surpassed the Cynic's scheme for promotion in the stable.

Now all this would be amusing only, if the results were not of a character to shame rather than to laughter. It happens unfortunately for the honor of the nation and for its interests, that while it is forbidden alike to the KING and to the people to choose the best public servants from whatever party,—while the choice is restricted to one party, no matter what their character, or what their capabilities—there is, in the first place, no security that even efficient, much less that the most efficient men will be selected to fill the most important offices. Secondly, all experience has demonstrated that the chief object of a mere party in power is to secure themselves in their posts, and to provide for their relatives, friends, and dependents, even in the most remote degree. Lucky is that country which, having paid so dearly for a government, finds that at last its servants will think of their duty to the people when their own personal satisfaction and that of their party leaves them leisure to bestow a thought upon anything unconnected with aggrandizement or emolument. Again, then, we ask, who is it that supposes the country cares ought about political nicknames,—that they desire anything but the advancement of the common good,—that they will be contented with the services of any but the best public men, who are willing to devote their time and talent to the business of the State? For our own parts, we have no hesitation in expressing our conviction, that but one answer can be given to these questions. We have no doubt that the public voice will reecho our declaration, that the time is at length arrived when the fittest men must be selected for office, without reference to conventional, or party, or factious distinctions. The country is sick and tired of furnishing the stakes for which political adventurers play; and of all substantial reforms this is perhaps the most desirable reformation, both for the interests of the nation and the character of public men.

---

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 10th instant gives an account of the opening of the National Assembly of Servia, from the proceedings of which we should infer that the political independence of that province, now raised into a sovereign principality, has become by this time as complete as it could be made by the many efforts of its population to shake off the Turkish yoke.

On the occasion alluded to by the Augsburg paper, it appears that Prince MILO, the reigning Hospodar, intimated his intention of repairing to Constantinople, for the first time during the 22 years that he has been at the head of the local government of Servia, in order to pay his respects personally to the Sultan, and, we suppose, to thank his Sublimity for having at last acquiesced in the constant wish of the Servans that they should be suffered to remain masters in their own country. It appears, however, that this contemplated act of courtesy on the part of Prince Milo has not met with the approbation of the members of the National Assembly, who have protested against his placing himself at all within reach of the Seraglio bowstring, and requested him to remain among "his people."

Not many years ago, we dare say a visit to Constantinople by so "rebellious a subject" as Prince Milo, might have been attended with the fatal consequences which seem to have been apprehended by the National Assembly of Servia; but the change in the policy and in the system of the government of Turkey has been adopted with too firm and earnest a purpose not to allow us to suppose that the annals of the Ottoman empire will cease to be disgraced with the record of acts of perfidy. The present Sultan has shown too strong a desire to gain the good opinion of the civilized world not to persevere in that course by which he may best succeed in securing its continuance. Such danger seems to be no longer possible. The atrocious practice of cutting off heads for the gratification of an unprofitable revenge, so long congenial with Turkish taste and Turkish manners, has been set aside, we should hope for ever, by the present Sultan. Nor would it above all, on such an occasion as the appearance of Prince Milo within the gates of the seraglio stand much chance of being revived.

It must be gratifying, however, to the friends of freedom and civilization to perceive by what occurs in Servia, that the dawn of prosperity has at length opened for that long-struggling and miserably oppressed province. Till lately it had remained but an obscure and unperceived spot on the eastern boundary of Europe, confounded among the treacherously acquired and wretchedly governed provinces situated between the Balkans and the Carpathians. The Servians, however, have ever remained as distinct a race, as defined a people, as the Wallachians and Moldavians; but they have the merit and the glory of having arrived at their present state of independence through those efforts of their own, which their love of freedom and their personal bravery have frequently emboldened them to renew within the last century.

After the peace of Buchorest, in 1812, Milo was confirmed by the Sultan as civil magistrate of Servia; but the province remained entirely under the dependence of Turkish garrisons. The Turkish Pasha of Belgrade was the real Governor of the country, and his orders to Milo wasever bound to obey, under pain of losing his head. During the last 20 years several insurrectionary movements broke out among the Servians, who were incessantly eager to get entirely rid of the hated Turks; but they were never more than momentarily successful. The Turks, driven away, always came back in overpowering numbers, and the oppression against which the natives had rebelled always became greater. The last war between Russia and Turkey created a powerful diversion in favour of the Servians, who were enabled at length not only effectually to dislodge their oppressors from the territory of Servia, but also to avail themselves of some of the stipulations of the treaty by which that war was closed, in order to establish something like a basis of national independence. Milo was acknowledged by the Sultan as Sovereign for life, but it took another popular effort entirely to get rid of the presence of the Turks; so that it is hardly 18 months since Servia has begun to enjoy the advantages of independence. She has, similarly to Wallachia and Moldavia, engaged to pay to the Sultan an annual tribute of mere nominal value, in exchange for the privilege of governing herself without Turkish interference. From that period Servia has been advancing with gigantic strides in civilization. A free constitution, modelled on the French charter, has been drawn up and formally established, and both Sovereign and the two Legislative bodies have been labouring with praiseworthy and active zeal in bringing about such local ameliorations as may promote the public prosperity.

Servia enjoys the important advantage of the navigation of the Danube, whose course is close to Belgrade, the capital of the principality. Its inland position nearly as much as the withering effects of Turkish influence had hitherto impeded the interchange with other countries of relations of mutual benefit. The steam navigation, however, which has been lately established between Vienna, Constantinople, and the Archipelago, by the Danube, will very materially promote the commercial interests of Servia. An exchange of productions and manufactures with the most distant parts of the globe may henceforward be effected without the immense expense of land carriage. The natural productions of the soil are, as in Wallachia, grain of every description, dyes, hareskins, wool, honey, wax, and hides. The use of articles of foreign manufacture must continue, for some years to come, in Servia, circumstances having made it quite unsafe till now to establish any manufactories at home. We cannot at this moment speak with certainty of the actual amount of population in Servia; but in supposing it to be equal to the population of Wallachia, we shall probably be as near the mark as possible. The new Government is engaged in raising the census.

The Servians have always distinguished themselves over the populations by which they are surrounded by a spirit of enterprise and a steadiness of purpose, which only wanted a better government to be turned to good account. If their political condition remain but a quarter of a century fixed on its present foundation, they will probably equal any of their neighbours in prosperity,—*Times, April 21.*

---

## CONSTANTIN AND TUNIS.

By letters from the former of these places up to the middle of February, it appears that perfect union prevailed throughout the eastern districts of Algiers, and that the armaments for the expulsion of the French from the plan of Metidja inspired the greatest animation and confidence. Hordes of Bedouins from remote districts of the Jerreid and desert confines had voluntarily abandoned their country, uniting with the Cabailes of the Adhis in bonds of fraternity in a war esteemed religious, not only in the Regency itself, but throughout Africa, as the fact is proved by correspondences with Haousa and other Moslem states on the Niger.

In the midst of such stirring events, the imbecile, not to call it insane, policy of Tunis excites astonishment, and every day increases the disgust felt by these people, whose devotion to the great object inspires universal enthusiasm among the tribes of the Mediterranean shores.

Hussein Bey, Sovereign of Tunis is all this while confined to his bed by severe illness, and his second self, the hated Shakir, rules with despotic sway, amidst the storm of excited feelings, and the vacillating and contemptible councils over which he presides. Such is the state of feeling throughout Tunis, that it is evident, existing as it were between two insurrectionary wars (Algiers on one side, and Tripoli on the other), necessity demanded a greater degree of circumspection and vigilance than in former times. Still tyranny and misrule will admit of no apology, and the sword can never be substituted for a law esteemed divine to oppress and govern nations contrary to their institutions.

The Shakir is now on a tour through the country levying a tax or tribute upon the people of unrivalled oppression, equal indeed to one-fourth part of their property. Supported by an army, or flying camp. The cultivator has no hope from remonstrance, but the news having spread over the southern districts, between Sfax and Ghudams (the country of Arad, bordering the Gulf of Cabes, or Syrtis Minor), already the inhabitants of these parts evince a feverish excitement.

The Shakir, notwithstanding, pursues the same measures with unflinching severity, and olive oil being a staple article of monopoly in this Regency, the crop last year having been abundant, he has already amassed 150,000 metard—jars of that commodity, only for the Government account.

Mustafa Bey, the brother of Housein Bey, looks on all this while with indignation blended with jealousy and apprehension as regards the future, seeing as he must do from surrounding events, that the danger of a stormy crisis is extreme, and that such crisis is hastened by the insane policy now pursued.

Mustafa Bey does not even disguise his affection at the conduct of his brother in having, contrary to the interests of the Sultan and himself, acceded to the overtures made by France, with which nation he has been induced so impoliticly to form an alliance tending to protect and consolidate the military power of that nation at Algiers, against the Sultan's consent and the general interests of the Ottoman empire.

The purport of this alliance is to prevent the commerce which existed heretofore between Tunis and Constantin, and to cripple Ahmed Bey the present Bashaw of Algiers, by cutting off the supply of arms and ammunition indispensable for sustaining the war with vigour against France, and for resisting the treachery and misrule of her African governors. But for this, there is no question that the army of that Power, which occasionally ventures an excursion as far as Belida or Coleah, would have been driven long since within the walls of Algiers; nor would it probably have been possible for this enemy to resist in any part of the regency a month afterwards. Nevertheless, the newly organized troops are in full movement, and animated with ardent hopes to be able to expel their oppressors in single-handed conflict, without the assistance of which they have been deprived.

The Government of Tunis already stands committed with the Porte, and has atoned by submission and apology to the Sultan for having listened to the overtures made by Mehemet Bey, the Prince in rebellion in Tripoli, for assistance to enable him to usurp the throne, and drive away Alli Bashaw from that country. It remains to be seen what atonement he is prepared to offer for the policy pursued by his Government on the side of Algiers. A Diwani Effendi from the Sultan is daily expected with the imperial order, should his departure not be delayed until the sailing of that fleet which is destined to act against the insurgents in Tripoli, and when it is announced will visit Tunis also,—*Ibid.*

---

## THE TIMES,—APRIL 9.

The Peel Ministry, it will be seen by the Parliamentary reports is now at an end.

The real nature of the question by which the fate of that short-lived Administration was precipitated has been well set forth in the several speeches of Sir Robert Peel with remarkable force and clearness. Nor are the successive phases which the proposition of Lord John Russell assumed from the first vote on the 1st instant to the last and decisive one on Tuesday evening, pointed out by the right hon. baronet in less discriminating terms. The first resolution, which underwent a discussion of three fatiguing nights, asserted merely a general rule of action for a case which might never happen. A surplus being taken for granted, although the instrument through which the mover of the resolution had himself agreed to ascertain the fact, was still in a state of unfinished operation, and although his Lordship had but a few months ago refused to anticipate the report of the Commissioners, or to legislate on a vague hypothesis.

The noble Lord and his allies, however, thought fit, at once, to condemn their declarations and votes of last June, and virtually to supersede their own commission, which had, at that time, served them for a pretence whereon to ground their dissent from the proposition which they have now, under circumstances precisely similar, forced through an almost equally divided House of Commons.

But the resolution of Tuesday last, appeared in quite a different shape from the former one, which had prescribed a general application of an imaginary surplus. The resolution of last Tuesday went to annul, so far as a preliminary pledge could do, the right of Parliament to pass any measure for the commutation of tithe upon which this alien and exotic resolution should not be ingrafted. Why, then, such a confusion of things intrinsically separate? What is there of necessity common between a law which enacts that what is now tithe shall hereafter be land-tax, and one which appropriates an assumed surplus of such land-tax (already short of the tithe by 25 per cent.) to certain, or rather uncertain, uses? *Sed aliter visum.* The resolutions were carried, and 40 others, however anomalous, would have been so had they proceeded from the same quarter, and contemplated the same purpose—a purpose which has now been fulfilled. For the detailed and all but insuperable difficulties which must attend the application of the new principle, and which were so strikingly illustrated by Sir Robert Peel, in his reference to the opposite condition of parishes without Protestants where there are large incomes enjoyed by the clergyman, and parishes where the clergyman is on the verge of famine, but in which Protestant parishioners abound, we apprehend that there will be ample opportunity to enlarge upon such cases, and upon the gross injustice of the rule avowed by Lord John Russell, who refuses to let the wants of the ill-paid incumbent be provided for out of superfluous revenues of a sinecure, but would in preference turn them over to the uses of Roman Catholic education.

In truth, the question is not now the maintenance of this or that general proposition. We have a near and overwhelming interest at stake—namely, the existence of those institutions, municipal and ecclesiastical, in which is embodied the Protestant common wealth—that is, the essence of British power throughout the whole of Ireland. To us, we confess, no doctrine upon the subject is half so frightful as is the practical necessity under which the successful assertion of that doctrine just broached by Lord John Russell and his party may by possibility have placed the Crown, of transferring its confidence, its authority, and patronage from those Ministers who feel a sympathy and anxiety for the church, to others who seem blind to the dangers in which their recent policy has involved her. It is to be remarked that, whatevre construction the word, of Lord John Russell's resolution may naturally bears, the construction put upon it by some of his prominent supporters goes directly to identify it with the downfall of the established church of Ireland. The whole of Mr. Gisborne's speech in defence of the resolution was an attack upon the Irish church—not in its superfluities, not in its abuses, not in its degeneracy, not in its want or its susceptibility of improvement, but in its *existance* as a political and religious institution.

Are we, then, blameable for asserting that when such facts are combined with the obvious and extreme difficulty of so constructing a Whig Administration as to guard against O'Connell becoming one of its chief functionaries in the Irish department, the whole church of Ireland, and Protestant institutions of that country, being the most solid bonds of its connexion with Great Britain, run an imminent risk of immediate and irrecoverable ruin? Nothing can be more manifest than the close concert which exists between the Destructives of Great Britain and Ireland. The former have, we sincerily believe, no worse offence to answer for than a rash and shallow application to the latter country of reasonings drawn from English habits and experience. But it will not do. There is a power at work in Ireland unknown to the written constitution—to the legislative and executive authorities of the State—a power before which the law quails, and allegiance pays the penalties of treason. This power, the joint progeny of barbarism, superstition, privation, and oppression, governs three-fourths of human action in Ireland, yet it is little taken into account here by those Englishmen who interpose most busily in suggesting nostrums for the cure of Irish evil. But it is well understood by the Irish revolutionary party themselves, who aid and swell their exclamation against exercive laws in a country, where a tyranny *again t* law has taken root, more fierce and dreadful than any civilized Legislature had ever yet to cope with.

Our alarm is, therefore, occasioned by the likelihood to which we cannot be insensible, that those who are willing to uphold the Constitutional authorities in Ireland, and to obey the law, will be laid more than ever prostrate before the enemies of both. With a repeal project staring all England in the face, what must be the mind of that British Minister who would strip our Protestant institutions of even the weakest of their outworks?

---

Since the above observations were written we have read the report of Sir Robert Peel's farewell speech, formally announcing the dissolution of his Ministry.

Had anything been wanting to crown the public reputation of the right hon. baronet, or to enhance the honour of that moral victory which he has achieved, not only over political obstructions alone, but over an entire host of political adversaries, his address in taking leave of both yesterday evening would have abundantly supplied the want.

Clothed in a simplicity of language which the least instructed member of the poorest constituency in England cannot fail to comprehend, there are to be found in this speech of the late Prime Minister, a command of temper, a moderation of spirit, a respect for Parliament, a considerate anxiety for the convenience even of his hostile successors, and above all a scrupulous tenderness towards the safety and integrity of the constitution, with a brave scorn of becoming a party to blemish or impair it, which must greatly augment the general regret that so able and right-minded a statesman is even for the shortest time withdrawn from the national service.

Sir Robert Peel might unquestionably have clung longer to office had he valued office merely, for its own sake: but he judged in a manner more worthy of a British statesman. He felt that it was of evil prece-

dent to exhibit to the country a Government enjoying the king's confidence and continuing to act in unseemly defiance of the ascertained, if not formally signified, distrust of the House of Commons. To exhibit the Government in a state of hopeless feebleness, Sir Robert Peel judged rightly to be an outrage inflicted on the Crown not so much by the House of Commons as by its own advisers.

The vote, moreover, of Tuesday evening not being, as the right hon. baronet conceived, at all necessary towards any end of legislative policy, was construed by him and his colleagues into a substantial vote of distrust in the Government.

The threatened resolution for an address to the Throne was stated by Sir R. Peel to be a further ground on which his resignation became still more unavoidable especially as it would have compelled the Government *to* carry into effect, in relation to Ireland, a measure in itself, as the right hon. baronet had already shown, impracticable and even in the attempt most pernicious.

Manfully therefore, have the right hon. baronet and his colleagues decided (and the decision was, as Sir Robert Peel informs us, unanimous) to maintain their principles and sacrifice their power; thus giving a contemptuous refutation to the charge of corrupt apostacy which had been so often and so shamefully brought against them by the lowest of their factious assailants.

We have not time nor space at present to pursue this topic further. Enough appeared in the deference and kindness shown to the departing Minister by the assembly which listened to him to convince any man of the least foresight or discernment that let who will henceforth be in possession of the Government it is morally impossible for such a statesman, and such a Parliamentary leader, as Sir Robert Peel *to remain long in opposition*. The country we repeat cannot afford the loss of such a functionary, nor the Sovereign that of such a servant, nor the Administration, whose fortune it is to succeed him a protracted struggle against so formidable an antagonist on the Opposition benches.

His Majesty it is understood, was greatly affected by the resignation of his Ministers, though his reason was convinced of its propriety. His Majesty, we believe, did not send for any adviser yesterday. The importance of the crisis no doubt requires great deliberation in all who have to form a decision upon it.

---

In the House of Parliament last night the announcement of the resignation of Ministers was made by the Duke of WELLINGTON and Sir R. PEEL. The Commons will meet to-day merely for the purpose of balloting for a committee to try the merits of the Cork city petition, and will then adjourn till Monday, in order to give time for the formation of a new Ministry.

The Houses adjourned without transacting any business, except the third reading of the Mutiny Bill in the House of Commons; but, *apropos* of the Mutiny Bill, we should mention that Lord BROUGHAM gave token of insubordination to the new Ministers, if they should venture not to give him *his* share of the KING's bounty. Lord Brougham says that on Tuesday next he will bring forward a motion on the subject of education, and that "with reference to that motion "it "is of no consequence *who is in or who out of office.*" Was his Lordship correctly heard in the gallery, or was his speech, in fact, another version of his celebrated declaration in the House of Commons a few days before he was made Chancellor? "As no "change," said Mr. Henry Brougham, on the 16th of November, 1830 "as no change will then, and at no "this month, and no longer. I will then, and at no "more distant period, bring forward the question of "Parliamentary reform, whatever may be the condition of circumstances, and whoever *may be* His "Majesty's *Ministers*." On the 20th of the same month, Lord Brougham was appointed, and on the 22nd, took his seat as Chancellor in the House of Lords!!

Be this, however, as it may, we have already expressed our conviction, and the pleasure we experience in consequence of that conviction, that if the country is to be encumbered with "the Russell Incapables,' those "Incapables" must be hampered with Lord Brougham. It might as well have been attempted to exclude Joseph Grimaldi himself, while in *tumbling* condition, from a Christmas pantomime, as to deny Lord Brougham, with the same decided qualification to figure in so ludicrous a Government, a part in any piece of short-lived eccentricity which may be meditated by the projected Whig-Radical-Catholic Company,—*Ibid.*

---

## WILLIAM PITT.

*(Concluded.)*

But the King still exhibited the admirable firmness which had rendered him so worthy of the growing confidence of the people. He answered the Address by manfully stating, that he had heard no valid charge against the ministers of his appointment—that all proposals for an united Administration had been rendered abortive, though seconded by himself—and that he could not discover any public object as likely in the smallest degree to be advanced by the dismission of the Cabinet. "Under these circumstances," concluded his Majesty, "I trust my faithful Commons will not wish that the essential offices of executive government should be vacated, until I *see a prospect* that such a plan of union as I have called for, and they have pointed out, may be carried into effect."

This answer instantly produced a farther advance in the hazardous career which Fox had prepared for his party. Under the name of considering the supplies, the ordnance estimates had been already postponed, and a motion was now made for an adjournment, which would necessarily postpone the navy estimates; thus the fleet was to be left to chance. Pitt resisted this violent measure, and so clearly stated the alarming results, that, though he was, as usual, defeated, it was only by a majority of seven, the smallest against him hitherto, the members being 175 to 168. Fox was so startled at this change, that, though it was universally believed that his original determination had been to stop every branch of the supplies,* he gave up the object from this moment, and no more ventured to touch upon their obstruction.

The nation had not looked upon this memorable struggle with indifference from the beginning. But its feelings were now daily shaping themselves more visibly into action. London took the lead, and, on the 28th, the day after this debate, a committee of the Corporation, formally preceded by the city-marshal, and accompanied by the sheriffs, went to Berkeley Square, where Pitt then resided with his brother, Lord Chatham, to present him with the freedom of the City, in a gold box of one hundred guineas value. The *reason* of the gift was of still more importance than the honour. It was—"As a mark of gratitude for, and approbation of, his zeal and assiduity in supporting the legal prerogatives of the Crown, and the constitutional rights of the people." He had been invited to dine on that day with the Grocers' Company, to whom the committee were to conduct him. Great crowds were assembled in Berkeley Square from an early hour, and a prodigious concourse of people joined the procession on its way. From Temple Bar the colours of the City, and of the Grocers' Company, were carried before the carriages to Grocers' Hall, in the midst of perpetual acclamations. On his arrival and taking the oath, Wilkes, then Chamberlain of the City, addressed him in a speech of unusual length, and lavishing the most unbounded, yet discriminating praise, on the young minister. It ended with a direct and not ineloquent allusion to the conflict going on in Parliament,—"I know, sir, how high you stand in the confidence of the public. Much is to be done; but you have youth, capacity and *firmness*. It is the characteristic of a true patriot *never to despair*. Your noble father, sir, annihilated party, and I hope you will, in the end, bear down and conquer the hydra of faction which now rears its hundred heads against you. I remember his saying, that, for the good of the people, he dared to look the proudest connexions of this country in the face. I trust that the same spirit animates his son, and as he has the same support of the Crown and of the people, I am firmly persuaded that the same success will follow."

An incident which occurred on this day, and which might have been attended with the most unhappy consequences, showed the folly and the fury into which men may be betrayed by faction. On Pitt's return from the dinner, still attended by a prodigious number of people, who were dragging the coach in which he, Lord Mahon, and Lord Chatham were seated, a rush was made from a club house in St. James's Street, frequented by his political opponents, and, just as the carriage was passing the door, it was surrounded by a party, among whom were distinguished several members of the club. They were armed with bludgeons and broken chair-poles, forced their way through the people, attacked the carriage, which they forced open, and aimed several violent blows at Pitt, whose life would probably have been the sacrifice, but for the exertion of his brother, who threw himself before him. At length those in the carriage sprang out, and made their escape, though with great difficulty, to a neighbouring house; but their servants were severely injured, and the carriage was nearly destroyed.

Fox's Parliamentary resources were not yet exhausted. He had felt the hazard of stopping the supplies, and this bold step was not to be repeated. But it seemed more essential to his interests than ever that the House should not be sent back to their constituents to the present change of the public mind, and he resolved overthrow the discipline of the army, Pitt reasoned with his usual power, and with his now habitual ill success. He was defeated on a motion for an adjournment, whose purport was to impede the regular yearly mutiny bill, by 171 to 162. But so small a majority as this was menacing; and this measure, like the stoppage of the supplies, was summarily abandoned.

This was the last blow. The contest could be protracted no longer. The King's firmness was evidently not to be shaken. The Minister's talents were as evidently not to be overcome. The public opinion was too rapidly rising, from admiration at Pitt's defence, into wrath at his rival's attack, and the decrease of the majorities told Fox that the days of his supremacy were at an end. How he now determined at least to leave behind him a record on the journals of the House of the principles of his long and singular resistance to the royal authority and the national will. As it was known that he was to make his last motion on public affairs, the House was crowded for many hours before the beginning of the debate. He spoke with his usual ability; but with more than his usual violence, against what he pronounced the insulting and unconstitutional conduct of ministers; concluding with a motion for an address to the King, representing, at remarkable length, the disapprobation of the House at the continuance of ministers in office to whom the House of Commons had refused its sanction. Nominally admitting the right of the prerogative, but denying its exercise; asserting the right of the Commons to stop the supplies, but admitting the perils which rendered it criminal; pronouncing the power of the Commons to demand the removal of the Cabinet for unfitness, yet acknowledging that no instance of unfitness had been alleged, nor had any distinct charge of the king been even thought of. Such was the tissue of alternate truisms and contradictions, which he was rash enough to place on the journals. Nothing could have been a more direct testimony against his own capacity for every function of public life. As a parliamentary leader, it exhibited him committing his party to a creed that courted instant confutation; as a candidate for office, throwing out a personal defiance, which must make his ministry directly obnoxious to the monarch; and, as a senator, proclaiming principles which had already been contemporaneous with the extinction of the throne.

Pitt had now triumphed; and he, of course, sent an account of the night to the King. His Majesty's answer was equally prompt and intelligent. "Mr. Pitt's letter is, undoubtedly, the most satisfactory I have received for many months. An avowal on the outset that the proposition held forth is not intended to go farther lengths than a kind of manifesto, and then carrying it by a majority of only one; and the day concluded with an avowal that all negotiation is at an end, gives me every reason to hope, that, by a firm and proper conduct, this faction will by degrees be deserted by many, and at length be forgotten." The letter terminated with a tribute as strikingly expressed as it was justly due to the extraordinary man by whom the victory was achieved.

"I shall ever with pleasure consider, that by the prudence as well as rectitude of one person in the House of Commons this great change has been effected; and that he will ever be able to reflect with satisfaction, that, in having supported me, he has saved the constitution, the most perfect of human formation."

Pitt's feelings, with that letter in his hand, might be envied.

All struggle was closed henceforth; and the House waited, at its last gasp, for the blow which was to end its existence. On the day after the acknowledged defeat of Opposition the mutiny bill was carried for its usual duration of a year; Sir Mathew Ridley, a strenuous Foxite taking occasion from its passing to exonerate, so far as declarations would go, his party from measures which they virtually acknowledged to be on the verge of high treason—"By our conduct this day," said he, "I and those with whom I vote will prove *how false the report* are, that we intended to stop the supplies, throw out the mutiny bill, and plunge the nation into anarchy and confusion." After this *amande*, it was unnecessary to press him with the facts that the leader of Opposition had actually made the attempt in both instances, had as distinctly avowed his right to make it, and was driven from it only by the evident fear of his party to lose all hold upon the nation. The debate was long talked of for a new instance of Pitt's sarcastic skill. Mr. Powis, who had originally voted for the minister, but who subsequently, from some affectation of exhibitting his independence, had gone over to Fox, rose after Ridley, and with that curious and absurd alternation of praise and blame which he thought an evidence of his daring to have an opinion of his own, pronounced his habitual sorrows that "the House of Commons had been conquered; that the minister held his place in defiance of their addresses; and that, though a vote of the Commons could once bestow a crown, it could not now procure the dismission of a minister." This reference to the Revolution of 1688 was of course laughed at; the orator having forgotten to add the important distinction of the cases, that in the former the nation was with the Commons, in the letter against them. He then said, that "often as he has been charged with inconsistency, he would expose himself again to the charge, by voting for a long mutiny bill, which would enable the minister to dissolve Parliament,' for "he was willing to let ministers run their mad career; he was convinced that a dissolution would be ruinous; *But the Commons were conquered!*" He then proceeded to give a description of the "troops that surrounded the Treasury Bench,' whom he divided into the Premier's body-guard, light young troops, who shot their little arrows against all who refused allegiance to their chief." The second were, the "corps of royal volunteers, staunch champions for prerogative." The third was "a legion of deserters, who, having no other object than interest, and having deserted to the minister, would be equally ready to desert from him."

The last topic was a peculiarly unfortunate

the denouncement of his tergiversation. But the minister had more important objects in view than to heal the wounded fame of Mr Powis; he simply replied, that he charged him with nothing; that he had merely intended to convey the idea, that the honourable gentleman, "having served in both armies, knew the secrets of both, *as well as any spy could.*" With this repetition of the phrase, Mr. Powis was forced to be content, and to take with him the lesson, that political trimming is always despised, and deserving to be despised.

The fall of faction was complete. The whole country was in a tumult of rejoicing at the overthrow of a parliamentary despotism, which, in its progress, must have usurped every power of the state, turned the throne into a cipher, and renewed the bloody era of the civil war. In its exultation, preeminent individual, whose ability had fought the battle in the House of Commons, was loaded with every testimony of national homage. A long succession of addresses from public bodies in all parts of the country were presented to the minister, containing the highest praises of his conduct, and urging him to unfailing firmness in rescuing the principles of the constitution.

But there was one individual, and but one, to whom still higher gratitude was due, who exhibiting from the beginning of the struggle a sagacity no less profound, and a courage not less intrepid, than the great Minister, had with more to lose, evidently prepared him to hazard all for the safety of England. That individual was the King. During that most anxious period, the humblest instrument of office did not labour more indefatigably, or the highest counsellor of the Crown advise with more knowledge of the spirit of the constitution. He almost alone saw, from the commencement, the true nature of the contest, that it was not a competitorship for office, but a trial of the whole principle on which was built the prosperity of the empire. It was for this reason that he openly spoke of the probability of his withdrawing from the Government, and the country, or from life. This determination, he foresaw, would be a matter of course, if the Coalition Ministry gained the day. Their principles were fatal to the security of the constitution. An all powerful House of Commons must be only the delegate of an all-powerful mob; every establishment of the state, the liberty of individuals, the rights of hereditary property, and of all property, would be at the mercy of a vote of the House of Commons from hour to hour, that vote at the mercy of a majority, however composed that majority at the command of the first demagogue who might combine the power of speaking with every excess of the most profligate ambition, and that orator essentially at the dictation of the rabble by whom he had been made, by whom he was sustained, and from whose violences he daily garnered fresh intimidation for the legislature.

The King saw this inevitable result, and he disdained to be dragged at the chariot wheels of faction. He knew, from the experience of all history, that the dungeon of a monarch has but one door, and that door opens to the [illegible] and this? The whole difference consists in our being much the stronger, more palpable, and perilous case of the two. In Fox's day, there might have been some honourable mask of party disguising to the general eye the visage of the fierce and foul spirit of parliamentary dictation. Fox and North were both persons of unquestionable eminence, the highest rank was the natural object of their pursuit. They had formed strong connexions with public men and public affairs, in the course of a long, showy, and powerful public career. They severally possessed great talents. Of such men, it might be plausibly conjectured by the superficial class of politicians, that they could have no design beyond the conquest of office; that they had too much to lose and to honour in the Constitution, to be capable of throwing it into peril; that if their ambition were headlong, they were hurried into the excess only by the very force and ardour of their faculties; but what similitude to this leadership exists now? What ground for the strong muster of Opposition is discoverable in the characters of those who exhibit this formidable and violent following? At this moment even the few who displayed any semblance of public ability on the fallen side have disappeared, and the actual leader of the Opposition is one of the youngest and least experienced of the late Ministry. What, then, is it that unites so large a number of the representative body, binds them in such strong confederacy, and urges them forward with such precipitate resolution? Unquestionably something altogether different from the old ties or stimulants of party. Neither generous attachment to distinguished individuals, nor old political connexion, nor the natural and justifiable homage with which men honour great abilities. For all the occasions that give birth to those impulses have passed away. Unable to solve this problem on old principles, can we refuse the solution offered by now? Are not a wild determination to innovate, a reckless love of desperate experiments, and a sanguine view of consequences, which every man can conjecture, and all good men must deprecate, the ingredients of that new cup of intoxication which the French "Three Days of July" prepared for the lip of England, and which, if but touched, fills the heart with alternate fatality and frenzy?

George the Third, during this entire crisis, saw it in its true point of view, an assault on the liberties of England. The India bill was instantly felt by him to be a scheme of a powerful demagogue to make himself master of the state for life, and to render it hereditary in his party. The King was no lazy depositary of a crown, of which the jewels were left to be plunked out to wreathe round the brow of the liberticide. He lingered under no shield of ministers. He boldly came forward—constantly assisted at councils—constantly advised with ministers—cheered, confirmed, and sustained them by perpetual correspondence—and under their heaviest defeats invigorated them by new assurances that he would stand by them to the last. He seems to have been awake to every change in the circumstances of ministers, the House, and the people,; and in all to have formed and delivered opi-

sportively, "I am ready to admit that the military picture which the honourable member has been pleased to draw, is peculiarly proper for exhibition on this day; he is certainly quite in the right to display that talent for which he is so well qualified; for having once described the opposite army while he opposed it, it is now fit that he should describe that which he at present opposes, but *with which he formerly fought.*" Having thus awakened the House to the line which he was about to pursue, he then fell on Powis again. "The honourable member," said he, "like all men of ability, cannot help delighting a little in its exercise; and his *forte* being to alter his mind, he is resolved to show how clever he can be on *either side* of the question, and with what powers of eloquence he can, without any visible cause, oppose an administration which he had once supported." He then followed him keenly through his military catalogue. "The first corps, the House was told, was composed of light archers, who shot their little arrows with great dexterity. Probably the honourable members armour had not been so strong as to be proof against the arrows of those archers, for those weapons which he seemed so much to despise, had evidently galled him. As to the prerogative volunteers, who formed the second band, I am proud of their support; because neither they nor I can be found of the prerogative, without being fond of the constitution, of which the prerogative is a part, nor can I, for the same reason, be an enemy to the House of Commons, which is a part of the Constitution, and, consequently, to me an object of veneration. As to the third band, I cannot conceive why the honourable member should call them deserters, merely because they did not think proper to go the length to which others were hurrying the House. But the honourable member certainly must be admitted to be something of an authority on the subject. He had peculiar opportunities of knowing the secrets of the enemy; for, having served in *both armies*, and having undertaken the task of negotiating, he was able to do his friends signal service, by the information which he might *collect as a spy*, while he enjoyed the immunities of an ambassador."

We may conceive with what cheers and laughter this *expose* was received by the House. But the discipline was not yet done. "The honourable member," said Pitt, "has stated what he calls the debtor and creditor side of the account, in the negotiation for an union of parties. It may, perhaps, suit *his* ideas to state the business as a *matter of barter*. But, as the only object I had in the transaction was the public good, I considered, *not what men would give or gain*, but what would promote the prosperity of the country!"

The speech struck home to Powis, who by this time had found ample reason to regret his searching for counsel on both sides of the House, and equally ample to consider the imprudence of provoking his punishment from so formidable a hand. He fastened on the word "spy," and, rising in great wrath, demanded whether, "by applying the world to him, the minister meant to charge him with dishonourable conduct?" The question seemed sufficiently unnecessary, after

---

* Tomline.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

nions which do equal honour to his principle and hisunderstanding. On the 18th of February, on the eve of one of the greetest debates of the period, the King, anxious to strengthen Pitt's confidence for the night, wrote to him—" Mr Pitt may depend on my being heartily ready to adopt vigorous measures, as I think the struggle is rally no less than my being called on to stand forth in defence of the constitution against a most desperate and unprincipled faction." These vigorous measures were a dissolution, which Pitt, though beaten on that night by 268 to 196, postponed until he should have vanquished Opposition on their own ground. On the 20th, Pitt had been beaten by two successive majorities of 20 and 21, and a most insulting address had been carried. The King wrote his directions for the spirit of the answer. " I trust that while the answer is drawn up with civility, it will be a *clear support of my own rights*, which the addresses from all parts of the kingdom show me the people feel essential *to their liberties*." He even took cognizance of the style of his ministers, and felt evident pleasure in gratifying Pitt with the well-deserved praise of superior grace of language. On the morning after one of the debates in which he had peculiarly distinguished himself by the elegant dexterity of his satire, the King wrote to him after alluding to some matters of business —" I cannot conclude without expressing my fullest approbation of the conduct of Mr Pitt on Monday. In particular, his employing a *razor* against his antagonists, and never condescending to run into that rudeness, which, though common in that House, certainly never becomes a gentleman. If he proceeds in this mode of oratory, he will bring debates into a shape more creditable, and correct, that as well as, I trust, many more evils, which time and temper only can effect."

The time was now come for that appeal to the nation, on which the Minister had determined from the beginning, but which neither the art nor force of Opposition was to precipitate or retard. He obtained the supplies without compromise, and compelled the heads of Opposition either to fly from the debates, or to sit in sullen silence. To the last he exhibited the same superiority, to the tamperings or threats of his antagonists. On the 22d of March, on bringing up the report of the Committee of Supply, he was eagerly questioned on the probability of a dissolution. Lord North, Mr Edin, and General Conway successively animadverted on it as unjust, severe, impolitic, &c. ; but no answer could be obtained from the Minister. He did not condescend to utter a syllable. He had already fixed his determination, and he did not think it necessary to gratify his querists by explaining. He continued contemptuously silent through the night; and lef

My Lords and Gentlemen,—On a full consideration of the present situation of affairs, and of the extraordinary circumstances which have produced it, I am induced to put an end to this session of Parliament. I feel it a duty, which I owe to the Constitution and to the country, to recur, as speedily as possible, to the sense of my people, *by calling a new Parliament*. I trust that this measure will tend to obviate *the mischief* arising from the unhappy *divisions and distractions* which have lately subsisted, and that the various important objects which will require consideration may be afterwards proceeded upon with less interruption and with happier effect. I can have no other object than to preserve the true principles of our free and happy Constitution and to employ the powers intrusted to me by law for the only end for which they were given, the good of my people."

The Parliament was dissolved on the 25th of March, and the new Parliament summoned to meet on the 16th of May.

We have in this detail the narrative of a period pregnant with the fates of half a century, —that half century itself pregnant with the most fearful perils, the most overwhelming catastrophes, and the guiltiest national corruption within the last thousand years. In that period the principles were established by Pitt and his sovereign which bore the country in unexampled triumph through those perils, and placed England at the head of Europe. The battle in 1784 was fought in Parliament only preparatory to its being fought in the street. If the projects of Fox were confined to outrageous personal aggrandizement, his principles extended to national ruin. The violence of Opposition was of the most daring, arrogant, and grasping order. They looked upon the King as already at their feet, all the honours and offices of the state at their mercy, and their seizure of them not only certain but permanent. Their addresses to the throne were not supplications, but menaces Those petitioners for the royal grace came to storm the royal fears. No language that haughty assumption of power ever used was forgotten, in those rescripts of a tyrannical House of Commons, to its sovereign. Delicacy, decorum, and even the respectful formalities of language to a king, were equally abjured in their appeals to the throne. They demanded and defied ; yet this whole array of practised, inflamed, and arrogant hostility was totally put to the rout by steadiness, fortitude, and persevering principle. The success of Fox would have inevitably plunged the country into a revolution. He would have felt himself rapidly so dependent on the multitude—his temperament was so incapable of refusing the prizes of popularity, let the purchase be what it might —his moral nature was so self-indulgent, feeble, and vitiated, that, in the first trial of his virtue against his passions, he must have given way to the grossest political temptation. The constitution would have been yielded, perhaps with an eloquent speech on the painful necessity of circumstances, perhaps with a contemptuous smile at the human absurdity of expecting public self-denial from the gorged voluptuary of private life ; but the evil would have been done, and the British name turned into a warning for nations too confident in the patriotism of profligates—or the constitution, after being plunged into a sea of blood, would have been left to the hands of posterity to draw it up from its darkness, mutilated, disfigured, and almost beyond the hope of breathing again.

The lofty perseverance of the Minister was among the great qualities which gained this most memorable triumph. He fought the Opposition for eleven weeks *alone* ; and during that time he never allowed the most dexterous of his antagonists to gain the slightest advantage over him. He was never betrayed into a rash expression, never inflamed into unbecoming wrath, never entrapped into undue disclosure. He sat, night after night, the same imperturbable depositary of government, suffering the storm to rage on, until it was his pleasure to check its ravings. But when he rose, he poured out the same torrent of eloquence which dashed and withered his enemies ; at once caustic and generous, graceful and daring, classical and vigorous, it was equally unrivalled in the discussions of polity, domestic and foreign, in the more general contests which turned on political principle, and in those powerful, and sometimes most pathetic appeals, in which he addressed himself to the native born feelings of honour and patriotism in the breasts of Englishmen. For nearly two months he was constantly repelled, defied, and insulted by the House. He never in *a single instance* obtained a majority. In the long succession of debates, from the time of taking his seat on the 12th of January, 1784, to the time when Opposition finished their career of violence by a manifesto almost of treason, March the 8th, he was defeated in *fourteen* great debates—the result of any one of which might have sent him from the Treasury Bench to the Tower. Still he persevered, with a manliness which conferred the highest panegyric on his nature, a penetration which placed his ability in the highest public point of view, and a confidence in the national character, which nothing but singular nobleness in the heart of the Minister could have dictated, and nothing but singular virtue in the heart of the people could have sustained. From the beginning, he took his stand against the ignorant principle, which we again hear asserted, that " *the House of Commons has the right to declare who shall be the Ministers of the country*." He proved that this power, burlesque, where the right of the House of Commons to annul it day by day, was assumed as a privilege ; that this privilege would make Government a mockery of the hour ; that while the votes of a thing so palpably dependent on chance as a majority, were to exercise the actual control over the appointment of the royal councillors—all that belongs to the stability of public council, all foreign connexion, all the security of laws, must be blown loose to the winds; that the very conception went to defraud the House of Peers of their constitutional share in the public interests; that it would leave the King but in the situation of a head clerk of the House of Commons, and, as the natural consummation of all, that the Commons themselves would be crushed by some burst of national anger, as they had been before—the soldier would, as he had done before, finish what the demagogue began, and the liberties and name of England would of necessity merge in either a rabble republic, an iron despotism, or a helpless slavery to some continental power, provoked by its insults, or tempted by its exposure to invasion.

In our further view of this most formidable period, when the foundations of English freedom were all but shaken by the hand of faction, and all but laid anew by the hand of this prominent patriot, Minister, and man of genius, we shall observe the happy consequences of his triumph to the constitution—the vigour which it communicated to the royal councils, and the general security, strength, and contentment, which were its first fruits to the people.—*Blackwood's Mag.*

## THE TIMES,—APRIL 17.

In the House of Lords last night the Earl of Aberdeen laid on the table papers relative to the operation of the Negro emancipation Act in Jamaica.

Several private bills were brought from the Commons and read a first time.

On the motion of the Duke of Wellington, the House adjourned till Saturday.

In the House of Commons Mr. J. Maxwell reported from the Dublin Election Committee, that they had issued a commission to examine witnesses at Dublin, and that the commissioners were to commence their labours in that city on the 2d of May.

Mr. Plumptree reported from the Ipswich Election Committee, that, in consequence of the illness of the chairman, and the pressing necessity of another member to absent himself, the committee, with the consent of all parties, had agreed to adjourn till the 18th of May.

Sir R. Peel stated that he had received another communication similar to the one he had announced on Monday (that the arrangements for forming a Government were not completed), and therefore moved that the House, at its rising, do adjourn till Saturday.

Mr. Sinclair asked Lord John Russell whether any and what progress had been made towards the formation of a Government, and whether it would be worth while for gentlemen to come down to the House on saturday? "Every day since Parliament met," said Mr. Sinclair " we " have been told that practically there was no " Government, except in the opposition, and " that His Majesty's Ministers had not a leg to " stand upon, nor an hour to live. The noble " Lord (J. Russell), after many threats, put his " motion in the shape of a decisive resolution " with the view of not merely embarrassing, but " altogether displacing the Government; but he " has found it much more easy to overthrow the " Doric column of a Conservative Administration, than to erect in its place one of that composite character of which the heterogeneous " materials exist on the other side of the House. " The manly and statesmanlike speech and conduct of the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) " have made a great and lasting impression on " the country, and the people of England will " look with much more confidence to an Opposition of which he (Sir R. Peel) is the leader, " than to my Government of which the noble " Lord (J. Russel), or any of his friends elsewhere, may be the head.

" Lord J. Russell said—I feel it impossible for " me to give at present a direct answer to the " question put by the hon. gentleman ; and likewise feel extreme difficult in making any " precise communication to the house. At the " same time I am ready to own, that if any portion of the house desire information, it is my " duty, so far as I can consistently with the duty " I owe to the Crown as well as to the house, at " once to make that communication. I have only therefore to state, that on the dissolution of " the late Ministry His Majesty sent for Earl " Grey, to request his advice on the state of public affairs. By the advice of my Lord Grey " His Majesty sent for Lords Melbourne and " Lansdowne to consult with him and have their " opinion on the following day ; and the result " has been, that various communications have " since taken place between His Majesty and " Lord Melbourne. Those communication, however, have been of a preliminary nature, and being of a confidential character, I cannot of " course state the nature of them to that House. " I may, however, state this—that I do not " think that until Saturday next Lord Melbourne " will be able to say that he is definitively authorized to submit to His Majesty a list of the " members of a new Administration."

The House then adjourned till Saturday.

## CONSTANTINOPLE,—MARCH 18.

Nothing positive is known about the English squadron at Vourla ; there is indeed no doubt that part of it has returned to Malta, but it is confirmed by all the letters that frigates and brigs are cruising off Smyrna. Whether Admiral Rowley himself is gone to Malta, or is on board one of the ships off Smyrna, is not known. An English ship has arrived here with despatches for Lord Ponsonby. It is believed that his Lordship has received the answer respecting the communications made by the Porte to him and to the French Ambassador, in the conference of the 9th of February, and also new instructions, by which he is directed to act with the greatest caution, and, without losing sight of the interests of England, to act with the greatest indulgence to the Porte. It is therefore considered as certain that all the English ships will return to Malta, but remain there constantly in readiness to put to sea.

The dispute with Mehemet Alli is suspended for the present by the payment of the instalment of the tribute, so that now hostilities between the Sultan and the Viceroy are not feared. Had not Mehemet performed his promise a breach might have taken place, for the English fleet was not brought in such haste from Malta on account of the discovery of a conspiracy, as was stated, but from an apprehension that if the tribute were not paid, and the remonstrances of the Sultan were disregarded at Paris and London, the Porte might attempt to obtain justice for itself. Though the two naval Powers did not feel themselves bound fully to comply with the Sultan's wishes, the motives for their intervention are now removed. The storm has therefore blown over for the present but no real confidence will ever exist between the Sultan and Mehemet, and all will probably end in a formal separation between them.

VIENNA, April 6.—Five per Cents., 102 ; Four per Cents, 75¾ Bank Shares, 1,329.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, April 11,—*Ibid.*

## EUROPE DEATHS.

At Windsor, on Monday, the 20th April, Hephzibah, the beloved wife of T. Jenner, aged 47, the best of wives and an affectionate mother.

Yesterday, Mr. William Gingell, late of 58 Mortimer-street, aged 23.

On the 22d inst, in the 39th year of her age Mrs. Mary Howell, the affectionate wife of Mr. W. Howell, of Welling, Kent.

On the 20th inst., at his house in Northwick terrace, C. H. Prichard Esq.

At her house at Kempsey, Worcestershire, on Sunday, the 19th inst., Elizabeth Warner, the last surviving daughter of the late Captain Thomas Warner, of the Hon. East India Company's service. She was most sincerely and deservedly beloved and respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance ; the poor in the neighbourhood where she resided will sustain an irreparable loss.

At Ministed, in the New Forest, on Monday, the 20th inst., the Rev. J. C. Compton, rector of Ministed and Lyndhurst.

On the 21st inst., in her 79th year, Mary, relict of the late John Layton, Esq. of Upper Richmond-road, Putney.

On the 21st inst., at his residence, Highbury-place, aged 74, John Wormald, Esq., of Temple-bar.

On the 21st inst., at Balham, of scarletina, Emily, second daughter of E. Paull, Esq., aged two years and seven months.

On the 21st. at his residence, in St. Andrew's place, Regent's park, James Maude, Esq., aged 77.

On the 20th inst., at Highgate, Lucy, eldest daughter of Mr. Stroad, Saville-row, Walworth-road—after a very long illness.

On the 21st inst., in his 67th year, the Rev. J. Flockton, vicar of Sheraborne, Norfolk.

On the 22d inst., Mr. Hoare, of Addington-place, Camberwell, in his 49th year.

On the 21st inst., Frances, the second daughter of Mr. Puttock, of Epsom, solicitor, aged 16.

On the 21st inst., at Clapham, Ann, the wife of Thomas Brewster, aged 73, one of the Society of Friends.

On the 19th, at Longford, near Manchester, Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Walker, Esq.

On Saturday, the 18th inst., at his residence in Grafton-street to the inexpressible grief of his afflicted family, the Rev. William Garnier, of Rookesbury, in the county of Southampton.

## Miscellanea.

The 18th anniversary dinner, in aid of the Drury-lane Theatrical Fund, was given yesterday at the Freemasons' Tavern. The attendance was as usual numerous and respectable. Almost all the professional gentlemen connected with the theatre were present. The galleries were crowded with ladies. Earl Mulgrave was in the chair. The subscriptions amounted to upwards of 1,000*l.*

The physicians at the Court of Berlin being of opinion that a long journey will be favourable to the health of the king of Prussia, it is decided that after the Spring reviews he will travel in the Rhenish provinces.

The persons whose property was destroyed by the late fire at Hamburgh have received 1,200,000 marks banco, or 100,000*l.* sterling, from the Hamburgh Insurance Company.

The fourth Yorkshire Grand Musical Festival is appointed to take place on Tuesday the 8th of September, and three following days. Half the profits are to be distributed amongst the four Infirmaries of York, Leeds, Sheffield, and Hull; and the other half in aid of the fund of the Minister.

Nineteen persons charged with political offences have been arrested in the convent of St. Paul's at Seville.

A meeting of Mr. Mee Raikes's creditors was held yesterday. The meeting was very numerously attended. The amount of debts proved exceeded 20,000*l.* of which, the Rev. H. Raikes proved for 7,702*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* ; and a dividend of 2*s.* 4*d.* in the pound was declared.

In a case, " Stones *v.* Cook," the Lord Chancellor decided that the representatives of a wife to whom alimony had been decreed in the ecclesiastical courts, could not file a bill in this Court to recover the arrears of that alimony, suffered to accrue in the hands of the husband. The case was a novel one, and his Lordship's decision was founded on the principle of non-interference with the ecclesiastical courts.

A fruitless search of some days was made for the will of the late Earl of Scarborough ; at length an old servant disclosed the secret place where it was deposited, and stated that some time before he had received his Lordship's command, when informing him where it was to be found, " if he should be the survivor, not to reveal where it was, until he had been dead three days, but to let them have a good hunt for it." These instructions were fulfilled to the letter. One thousand pounds, it is said, was found inclosed in the will. An old portmanteau was thrown aside as worthless by the person in charge of papers and valuables ; a servant however, suggested that it had better be opened, when it was found to contain securities to the value of 18,000*l.*

BOMBAY.—*Printed and Published for the* PROPRIETORS, *at the Gazette Press, No.* 1 *Nesbit Lane, Fort, by* NOWROJEE HORMUSJEE, *where all communications addressed to the* EDITOR, *are received.*